

## The Golden Bull.

heires, and successors, when they can perfectly vnderstand and speake their owne mother Language, the High-*Germane* tonges, at the age of seauen yeares they shall be taught to speake the *Latin*, *Italian*, and *Spanian* tonges, so that at foureteene yeares of age, by the helpe of God, they may well vnderstand the same, being not onely necessary, but for speciall causes most necessarie, for that those Languages are much vsed in the Empire, and by them they may the easlier mannage the Imperiall affaires : Which, the better to effect, we thinke it fit and conuenient, that the Fathers should leaue the charge of their sonnes, if they haue any, or of their next kinsmen, whom they know must and shall be their heires and successors in their honours and lands, and eyther send them to such places where they may be instructed and taught those languages, or else keepe such Maisters and Instructors for them in their houses, together with yong Boyes that are skilfull in those Languages, to beare them company, that they may (by those meanes) the readilier, sooner and perfectlier learne, and be instructed in the same.

( \* \* )

**FINIS.**

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( \* \* )

**FINIS.**

of the German Empire  
THE  
PARTICVLAR STATE  
Of the  
Government of the Emperour,  
FERDINAND

THE SECOND

And was at his decease in the yeare 1636.

Translated out of Latin by R.W.



LONDON,

Printed by E.G. for Thomas Nicholl, and are to be sold at  
his shop, at the Signe of the Bible in Popes head  
Alley, 1637.

The Golden Bull

held by York Richard de la Pole

PR 6





THE  
PARTICVLAR STATE  
OF  
The Government of the late  
Emperour, F E R D I N A N D  
the second, &c.

*As it was in the yeere, 1636.*

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CHAP. I.

*Of the reasons for which the Emperour F E R D I N A N D, the  
second, hath alwaies kept his Court at Vienna.*



N treating of the State, of  
the late Emperour F E R-  
D I N A N D the seeond, It  
is first of all to bee consid-  
ered, that his Imperiall Ma-  
jesty, from the beginning of  
his raigne to the end of his  
life, did ever keepe his con-  
stant Residence in the Ci-  
ty of Vienna, as well for the  
commodious Scituacion, and pleasantnesse of the place;  
plenty of foode, and all other necessaries for man; and

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the adjoyning Forrests and Woods, most fit for hunting, and other neighbouring places of pleasure ; the chiefe of which are, *Brater, Begelhoff, Newgebew, Caterburg, Ebersdorff, Laxemburg, Wolckersdorff, Orth, Closter Newburg, or the Monastery of Neoburg, Newstat, &c.* As also (chiefly, since these long, and yet continued, warres in *Germany*,) by reason of the strength of the City, and that his Imperiall Majesty being there was in a manner safely compassed by the rest of his hereditary Kingdomes, & Principalities, from whence hee might, in case of need, with more conveniency derive assistance : And lastly, for the benefit of the two navigable Rivers of *Ebn* and *Danube*, by which all necessaries for the Imperiall Court, may from other places of the *German Empire* and from *Italy*, be the more easily furnished and brought thither.

### *CHAP. 2.*

*Of the Situation, circuit, and fortification of Vienna; of the Danube; of the Garrison, Suburbs, Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction, the Bishop, the University, Civill and Politique government, the Lieutenant; and of the Castle of Vienna; in which the Emperour keeps his Court.*

**T**He City of *Vienna*, is the Metropolis of the Lower *Austria*, as the Towne of *Linz* is of the upper. In both which places now, almost every yeare, and sometimes (when necessity requires) there are often in one yeare held Assemblies of each province, in which as to the lawfull Prince and Lord of the Country, when hee doth fairely aske it, are often granted and presented by the subjects many hundred thousand crownes to his Imperiall Majesty.

The City it selfe is seated in somewhat a pleasant plaine

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plaine, and in a soile which is naturally most fruitfull and good for Corne and Wine, and all other kinde of Food and fruities, upon the bankes of the *Danube*; which although indeed it be but a branch of the maine *Danube*, yet at the season of the yeare, when the River is high, it is capable of good ordinary vessels. But when the River decreaseth, the ships are forced to stay above at *Nusdorff*, a league from the City, and sometimes two leagues higher, at the Monastery of *Newburg*. About halfe a quarter of a German league from the City, towards *Moravia*, are likewise three other streames, and for the most part, large and navigable armes of the great River *Danube*; over which are layd five bridges, which for the greater security of the City, if need require, may be taken downe.

On the South side of the City there is a little River, or rather a Torrent, of the name of the City, called *Vienna*; which riseth out of the Westerne mountaines, and is subject to sudden overflowing by raine and Land-waters: it drives some Mills, and falls into the *Danube*, not farre from the Towne ditch. Towards the South and North, it runnes like an arme of the *Danube*, and on the West, it leaves behind it the hills and mountaines looking towards the Vpper *Austria*.

The City is in compasse about halfe a German league, and is beautified with many faire and spacious places, and markets, and with other lesse, and it hath some faire streets, with many goodly and stately buildings, which notwithstanding are commonly more for shew than convenience.

For the fortification of the City, it will suffice in this place briefly to declare, that it is strengthned and fortified with sixe principall Gates, and ten great Bulwarkes;

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The greatest part of which Bulwarks, and some of them at the expence of the Empire, are built up a good height of Bricke, and fill'd within with earth; and some also towards the East and South, (whereby the City might be the more defensible) have good Casamats, well raised and repaired. About ten yeares since, his Imperiall Ma-jesty caused a very great intire Bulwarke to be raised of earth, almost right over against the Imperiall Court, or Archducall Castle, for the greater security thereof, because the Castle heretofore, had beene in that place but weakely fortified. Two yeares since, the former Bulwarke, which looketh towards the South, and towards the West, was strongly new built.

The Scottish Bulwarke cast up of earth onely, is now well lined with a strong wall, and made equall to the rest of the Bulwarkes.

Towards the East is a gate, commonly called *Strubenthor*: Towards the South, the *Carinthian* gate; and the Castle gate, called, *Burgthor*; towards the West, the South gate, and the new gate; towards the North, the gate of the red Tower, called in Dutch, *der Roche Thurn*: The Castle gate, the *Carinthian* gate, the New gate, and the gate called *Strubenthor*, are the strongest, all arched, very high and stately, with large passages; the other two are are onely Towers.

To compasse the City from the Gate called *Strubenthor*, to goe to the gate of the red Tower, you must passe first neare a Bulwarke built of Free-stone, with two high and battel'd Casamats, the higher of which doth almost touch the Dominicans Temple, the height whereof exceeds this Bulwarke and Casamats.

Thence you come to another Bulwarke strongly covered with a Bricke-wall, which (as the former) is  
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environed with reasonable deepe ditches.

From this Bulwark, on the left side of the towne, are seene some little and low double Walls, reaching to an outward Gate; but on the right hand, neare the towne, doth runne the *Danube*, on which is built a bridge of wood, commonly called *Schlagbruck*.

This outward Gate leads to a broad street, where the City is somewhat naked: For on the left hand there are very low Walls onely, and on the right hand nothing but the *Danube*, which one may sometimes ride over; and some fortifications, which are built on the bankes thereof, towards the red Tower, and further towards the other outward gate, neere which the street is narrower. From this Gate, the City is encompassed on the left hand, with long strong high Walls, on which these little watch-houses are built, which reach to the Armory, and thence to the next Bulwarke. It hath also a drawbridge. The third Bulwarke is great and stately, (but wants ditches and water) and a good part of the middle of the upper Wall is fallen downe and wants repaire.

Thence to the New gate, which hath broad but shallow ditches, without water, *Henry Matthew*, the elder Count of *Turne*, in *Anno 1619.* would have planted a petard to this Gate, and with his horse which then lodg'd at *Ebersdorff*, attempted to take the City.

Thence to the fourth Bulwark, which likewise wants mending and repaire. From this Bulwarke, the Rampire is very high, with a little Wall upon it, towards the Scotch gate, and there the Towne-ditch is very deepe, but without water. Thence the same kind of Rampire and ditch extends unto the next fift Bulwarke. This Bulwarke was onely cast up of earth, but now of late is built up from the ground with a Bricke wall, and is re-

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duced to an orderly forme and proportion, and by that meanes the City is the better fortified in that place. The *Bohemian* foote Regiment of *Tieffenbach*, who were then commanded by the said elder Count of *Turne*, remained not farre from the City in a Village called *Hoernals*, if the designe had taken effect and had not beene discov-  
ered by a Patriot, by this Bulwark should have entred and taken the City.

This same high Rampire lined with Bricke walls, in the ditches, at that place very deepe, but without water, passeth along towards and behind the sixt Bulwarke, over which the present Governour of the Towne, *Baron Lobell*, hath caused a little garden, with a house of plea-  
sure to be built, according to the bravery of the time. And because this Bulwarke was lately renewed and bet-  
ter reformed than the other, it excels the rest in beauty. Behind, it hath a Casamat with Bricke walls, like the former. Thence the Rampire with a low, meane, and in some places but a weake Wall, built thereon, extends it selfe, even to the Imperiall Court, or Archducal Castle, where by the raising of the outward highway the ditches are made deeper.

Thence to the Castle gate, in Dutch *das Burgthor*, where stands the vast seventh Bulwarke of earth, which behinde hath a lesse Bulwarke also, like a Casamat, not built high, but compleatly walled.

On this side a *Bohemian* souldier, under the command of the elder Count of *Turne*, did shoot some bullets, from the suburbs of *St. Vbris*, into the Imperiall Court or Archducall Castle, and even into the great Chamber of the Knights and Nobles, and into the Antichamber, and drove his Imperiall Majesty, then King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, out of his owne Chamber.

From

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From thence the Rampire, with a Wall above, and Fortifications below, extends it selfe with very deepe ditches almost to the *Carinthian* gate; before which is a strong, great, stately and faire Bulwarke, all of Bricke, the eight in number, joyning to the Gate, behind which and above the Gate, there is a Casemat rayfed. And over the Gate, the Captaine of the City watch hath a faire lodging.

From this *Carinthian* gate, instead of the Rampire, are Bricke walls, almost of one height with the Bulwarkes, the ditches are there of good depth, but (as the others) without water.

Then followes the ninth, which as the former is a very stately Bulwark; with an Aquaduct into the towne, and hitherto the ditches are dry; but about this Bulwarke, the Aquaduct, which serves both to bring in necessary water, and in time of need, furnish the dry ditches with water, and rendereth them somewhat wet and marsh, but from the corner thereof and lower, they are deeper, and more fill'd with water.

From thence runnes the Rampire, to the tenth Bulwarke, commonly called *Obere Stubens Posteg*, which is most exquisitely faire, large, lofty, and strongly faced with bricke, and the corners of Freestone, with a magnificent inscription in golden letters, on tables of stone. This Bulwarke was built and perfected by the Emperour *Ferdinand* the first.

These three last Bulwarks are of one height, and walled alike, and each of them have a severall inscription, with golden letters, in Tables of stone.

Of these ten Bulwarks of the City, three onely stand in water, which is drawne from the *Danube*, and some certaine veines which runne into the City, and all the rest are dry.

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The ditches of the City are are very unequall and unlike.

About the City are great and spacious suburbs, in which are divers faire and pleasant gardens, with houses of pleasure, and store of other considerable dwellings, whereof many, especially before the Castle gate called *das Burgthor*, and the *Carinthian* gate: towards St. *Vlrics*, and the little River of *Vienna*; for about three hundred paces together, as well to enlarge the way and streets, as for the greater safety of the City, were purposely demolished; and others a few yeeres since were burnt by accident.

The garrison of this Towne consists at this present of about one thousand foote, in eight companies, of which the *Baron of Lobel Collonell*, is Captaine, and one of the Emperours Councells of *Wvarre*, and Vice President of that Counsell. About some eight yeeres since the armes, which had beeene taken from the Citizens when *Archduke Leopold* was Governoour of the City in the yeare 1619. were restored unto them againe, the Citizens being for the most part Protestants, and there being a suspicion conceived of some secret intelligence betwixt them and the *Bohemians*, but especially with the elder Count of *Turne*: The Magistrates fearing some attempt of the Protestants against the Roman Catholicks, had caused the Protestants to bee disarmed.

The Burgmaster, by the command of his Imperiall Majesty, as lawfull Prince of this Archdutchy of *Austria*, heretofore did choose out and raise fower Companies of foote of Citizens, of three hundred a peece. These selected men have beeene used on urgent necessities for the defence of the City, as was lately practised in the time of the last *Hungarian* seditions and rebellions, under

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der the direction of *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Transilvania*. For when part of a garrison was sent to defend the Castle of *Presbury*, the Selected Citizens were forced to serve four moneths together, for the defence of the Towne. The pay of the garrison is fixe florins a man by the moneth, but for want of due payment they are often seene to beg in the streets.

In time of warre and danger, some Corners of house use to be taken into the suburbs; at other times the guard remaines unaltered.

Some thinkt that the City of *Vienna* is so populous, that it containes, within and without, some threescore thousand soules, but the certaine number is hard to bee knowne.

The suburbs on the other side of the *Danube* are inhabited by Iewes, as an Iland a part, and in the Towne they have a place of commerce, where by day they sell their commodities: but it is not lawfull for them to lie all night in Towne. But because they bring great profits to the Imperiall Court, and for other causes and reasons, they are not onely tollerated in this City, but they enjoy many great priviledges and liberties.

The Evangelicall Lutheran Religion, or the confession of *Augsburg*, being heretofore brought into this City, did afterwards so increase under the Emperour *Maximilian* the second; that the said Evangelicks, amongst other privelidges, had the exercise of their religion in the City it selfe, even in the Minimes Temple, at the Provinciall House. And although the Emperour *Rodolph* the second, and before him *Ferdinand* the first, did resolve to their power, to abolish the exercise of that religion; and began likewise a great reformation, and advanced the busynesse so farre, that under

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the Emperour *Rodolph* the second, the Evangelicall State of Lower *Austria* lost the exercise of their religion in the City of *Vienna*; and it seemed as if an universall deformation, and a totall suppression, and extirpation of all the Evangelicks, in those Countries, would have followed: Yet the Emperour *Matthias* the first, for divers great causes did most graciously grant the Evangelicall State of Lower *Austria*, the exercise of their religion in the Village called *Hoersals*, about a quarter of a German league from the City, and granted them his high Imperiall and Archducall Protection; notwithstanding the Catholickes, especially the Cleargy, (whom the exercise of that religion did vehemently offend) perswaded themselves, that the sermons of Cardinal *Lozel*, would have enduced the Emperour againe to prohibit the exercise of the Evangelicks at *Hoersals*: And that he would not permit them Evangelicall Matrimony, nor the administration of the Sacraments of Baptisme, and the Lords Supper.

But when the Emperour *Ferdinand* the second tooke the raines of the Roman Empire, and had taken the City of *Prag*; a Priest did seriously inculcate to his Majesty, that whereas since the States of the Evangelicall Provinces had beene permitted the exercise of their religion in the Village of *Hoersals*, by the Emperour *Matthias* the first, they had so multiplyed, that in that congregation there were sometimes twenty, thirty, even forty, or fifty thousand persons, and therefore hee earnestly petitioned that the exercise of that religion might be abolished by publike command. And therenpon it came to passe, that a reformation of religion was directed in the City of *Vienna*, by an Imperiall Mandate; and the exercise of the *Angustian* confession in the Village of

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of *Herrnholz* (which was afterwards given to the Cathedrall Church of St. *Stephens* in *Vienna*) was quite suppressed, upon a pretext that the Baron *Helmbardt Iorger*, who was then in prison at *Linz*, had no right of patronage in that Village; and all the Evangelicall Preachers were forbidden to enter the City upon grievous punishments. But yet in *Austria* they were suffered, for their persons, as heretofore; and some of the Citizens and inhabitants had leave to goe out of the Towne, unto Sermons and Sacraments after the Evangelicall manner, at *Intzendorff*, belonging to the Lord *Geyer* of *Osterburg*, a Mile from the City.

But at the last, *Anno 1627.* his Imperiall Majestie severely required all Ecclesiasticall Evangelicks by publike Imperiall, and Archducall Proclamations and Mandates, to void by a certaine time, all the Country of *Austria* and all other his Imperiall Majesties hereditary Dominions, with prohibition under his highnesse pleasure and unpardonable punishments, never to returrie, or to remaine there upon any termes.

In Ecclesiastically matters the City of *Vienna*, acknowledgeth the Bishop who hath spirituall jurisdiction over all the Bishopricke of *Vienna*. And the Bishop hath his Officiat alwaies in *Vienna*.

The Cathedrall Church, which is dedicated to St. *Stephens* is of a costly, great, high and large building, set off on one side, with a very high spired and excellent faire steeple, in which there is a very great and goodly Bell. A like steeple was on the other side begun and brought to some perfection, but was never finished; this (they say) the Bishop will perfect, and make it answerable to the other, and it is thought that in four yeares space it may be finished.

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The present Bishop hath likewise caused all the old Bishops house to be pul'd downe, and is building a large magnifient Pallace in the place, to which purpose hee hath obtained of the Emperour, a hundred thousand Rixdollars, which was the price of the Duke of Meckelburgs reconciliation.

This Church was raised to a Cathedrall by Pope *Pant* the second, at the mediation of the Emperour *Fredericke* the third. The Bishops revenew amounts but to 8000. florins; which is but 1200 pounds sterl. The present Bishops name is *Antony*, who hath gained the Title of Prince from the Emperour: And hee holds besipes the Bishoppricke, the wealthy Abby of *Crembsmunder*, of St. Bennetts Order in Upper *Austria*. He is also a Privy Councillour to his Imperiall Majesty, and the first of the Counsell. His predecessor was Cardinall *Clozel*, who dyed at *Vienna*, in the yeare 1630. There are sixteene Cannons of this Cathedrall, but by reason of the small revenue of the Church, their stipends are but flender. They all dwell about the Cathedrall.

There are also divers other Churches and Cloysters within and without this City.

The Emperour *Fredericke* the second founded the University at *Vienna*, in the yeare 1237. and indued it with very great priviledges and immunitiess, which were afterwards renewed, and amplified by *Albert* the third of *Austria*.

This Emperour *Ferdinand* the second, about the yeare 1622. gave this Academy to the Iesuits, with the adjoyning and appendant Burses and Colledges or Convents, where now they teach and breed their schollers. His Majesty also granted them the liberty of professing Theology and Philosophy, but upon condition that the chaire

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chaire should be free for any of the *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, or *Minimes* to professe or dispute.

The Lawyers and Phisicians continue their ancient combination, and every sixe moneths, they choose a new Rector. When they thinke fit to call a Counsell for the good of themselves, or any other of the united persons of the University; it is chosen, and consists of sixteene of those faculties. The Rector of the University hath jurisdiction over all the persons and members of the University.

The civil government of the City is ordered by the Senate, which consists of eighteene Citizens and Senators, to whom all businesses are propounded, concerning the particular or common good of the Citizens or City, and by them they are deliberated. The chiefe of these is the Burgmaster. In criminall matters, the Burgmaster hath his Assessors and Assistants. But the civil government is not absolutely in the Senate, but doth depend on the Lieutenant of the Lower *Austria*. And at all Colledges, and consultations of the Senators, an Imperiall Minister is alwaies present in person.

The Office of Lieutenant is now exercised by Baron *Sigfrid Christopher Prenez*, one of his Imperiall Majesties Privy Countell, and president of the government of Lower *Austria*, who hath chiefe cognizans in matters which concernethe Cities, and civil government; and in the absence of his Imperiall Majesty the government is solely in him.

The Arsenall of *Vienna* is compleatly furnished, not onely with ships and Vessels usefull for the place; but also with Armies, all warlike preparation, and with great and small Ordnance, which are there kept. The present Master of the which is Count *Xantelier*, by Nation a *Lorraine*

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rain; but because his Father brought him to the Imperiall Court when he was young, and he hath long performed his office well, he is now esteemed a German.

The Court of *Cesar*, or the Archducall Castle; in Dutch *das Burg*; hath no singular splendor or magnificens, and is somewhat straight for so great a Prince and stately a Court. It containes in it a great Court, on one side whereof, is the Imperiall Chancery; on the other side is the Inner Castle, or the lodgings of the Emperour; and on the third side is the Rampire of the City, with a gallery upon it. And on the fourth side is the new Castle commonly called *die Newburg*, and the Court in the midst.

In this Imperiall Pallace there is a Waldrope, and a Gallery with severall chambers, which they call the Treasury, wherein are kept great store of all sorts of most precious variety of gold, precious stones, and pearle; with pictures and other things of curious workmanship, and with many rare pieces of nature and art, worth many millions. Amongst other things, which are most worthy of note, is the Imperiall Crowne and Scepter, and the Imperiall Globe; most richly adorned with gold, and rich orientall Dyamonds, valued at a million of gold; made by the Emperour *Rodolph* for his owne sacred person. Item a round globe, seven spannes in compasse cut out of one intire Agate, with the Inscription of *I e n o v a n*, made by nature it selfe in darker characters. Then a Vnicornes Horne of twelve or thirteene spannes long of which two last, the valem is inestimable, because their like in forme, beauty, quality, and quantity, are not to be found in the whole world. To this same Pallace in which the Emperour himselfe doth lodge, there belong two pleasant gardens, the one bigger

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bigger than the other, into which his Imperiall Majesty hath an eare an commodious passage out of his owne lodgings.

In this Court of the Castle, called the *Burgplatz*, neare the Emperours lodgings, is a company of Foor, and at the entry to the inner Castle, under the very gate, neere the Drawbridge, ten of the Guard, called *Frabauten*, doe commonly watch; and keepe their station there all day, with their Halberds, but at night they draw up the bridge, and watch within, untill they bee relieved by others of their fellowes. And before the chambers of the Emperour and Empresse, there are other Guards which waite with Javelins, called *Hartschiener*, and these are ever ready to attend and follow the Emperour wheresoever hee goeth, as well in Iourneys as when hee goes to walke, as the ordinary horse guard of his body.

#### CHAP. 3.

Of the person of the Emperour Ferdinand the second, and of his Imperiall vertues and qualites, his devotion and piety, his works of humiliation, and of his dispatch of busynesse, recreations and meales.

The Emperour Ferdinand the second, was sonne to the Archduke *Charles of Austria*, who lived at *Gratz*, and Grandchild to the Emperour Ferdinand the first; and had as his hereditary countries the Dutches of *Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola*, with other appendant Provinces. But when the two Lines of the *Austrian* family, that of the Emperour *Maximilian the second of Vienna*, and that of *Ferdinand the Archduke of Inf-  
bruck*, were both failed. And that the Archduke *Albert*, who

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who lived in the *Low-countriess*, was growne old and weake, and had reteined the government of the *Austria* Provinces; His Imperiall Majesty, partly by succession, and partly by agreement and consent, (but chiefly, by his being chosen and Crowned King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, which was a strong foundation of his future greatness) obtained the possession of all those Provinces. And after this on the 28. of *August, Anno 1619.* (the Emperour *Matthias* the first being dead,) he was elected and crowned Emperour at *Francfurt on the Maine*; At which time raigned these Kings and Princes in divers Kingdomes of *Europe*, *JAMES the first*, King of *Great Brittaine*; *LEVVIS the thirteene*, King of *France*; *PHILIP the third* King of *Spaine*; *CHRISTIAN the fourth*, King of *Denmarke*; *GUSTAVVS ADOLPHVS*, King of *Sweden*; *SIGISMUND the third*, King of *Poland*; and in the East, the *Sultan Osman*.

Now for the person of his Imperiall Majesty, he was of fifty nine yeares of age, of a midling stature and corpulent, of an excellent complexion, strong and healthfull; his haire and beard somewhat gray, of a gracefull presence; of a kinde, meeke, bounteous, and liberall disposition, and of a singular understanding, eloquence and memory; temperate in meate and drinke, and moderate in sleepe; hee seldome went to bed till ten at night, and sometimes not till one; and he ordinarily did rise at foure in the morning, and on his bended knees commend himselfe by prayer to God. On festivall and solemne daies principally on the Apostles daies, he did confess and heare Massie. The thursday before Easter he used to receive the holy Sacrament from the hands of the Popes Nuncio, in company of the Empresse, the King, and Queene of *Hungary*, the Archduke, and the

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the dutchesse, and other principall persons of the Court, according to the rule of the Church of *Rome*. Before his Imperiall Majesty went to Church, hee did appoint two Masses to be said in the chappell or closet, one for himselfe, another for his late wife; who was sister to *Maximilian* the present Duke of *Bavaria*; and sometimes at the same time hee did receive the Sacrament: And then he went to Church, where hee commonly did heare a Sermon in Dutch of one of the *Iesuits*, who is the ordinary preacher of the Court, of about an houre long. The Sermon ended, high Mass is celebrated with great devotion, and most sweet Musick, which lasts at least an houre. After dinner he did use to heare an *Italian* Sermon by the ordinary Court *Italian* Preacher, and after that the vespers, which are sung with great solemnity. And in this manner his Imperiall Majesty spent almost the whole Sunday or holiday. And sometimes he did visit other Churches, both within & without the City; as the *Dominicans*, the *Cappuchins*, the *Iesuits*, or the *Carmelites*, and in these Colledges and Convents he sometimes did dine.

In the time of Advent, his Imperiall Majesty did commonly rise very early, to frequent certaine Martins, like singing Masses, called *Rorate*; because at his entry is sung the said *Rorate celi*, which is followed with Musick of instruments and voices, almost an houres space, which time the people employ in their prayers and devotions. The same Office is likewise solemnly celebrated with great concourse in all the Churches.

During the time of Lent, his Imperiall Majesty was most diligently wont to heare Sermons, in his Court chappell, and in the *Augustines* Church which is neare the Castle; and on Holidaies in the Chappell of the

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Minimes, especially in the time of the penitentiall processions; and every day in Lent are sung the Vespers at large in the Imperiall Oratory.

On Maundy thursday before noone, his Imperiall Majesty publikely, and before all there present, did wash the feet of thirty poore men, then feede them and serve them in his owne person, at table. After he gave to every one a gowne, and a piece of gold of the valem of a double *Hungarian ducat*.

At the same day and time, in another place apart, the Empresse performes the same, out of humility, to thirty poore women.

The last Sunday before Easter his Imperiall Majesty was wont to visit all the Churches of the Towne on foot after the Catholicke *Roman* manner, and to pray before the Tombes erected in them. This last yeare a coach did ease his feet of that pittance.

During the weeke of holy Crosse, beginning from Sunday to the feast of the *Ascension of Christ*, his Imperiall Majesty was used to be at the accustomed Processions, at which this yeare his weakenesse hath not suffered him to be present.

On *Corpus Christi* day, when the great Procession is celebrated, his Imperiall Majesty did use to assist with all the Court on foot, bare headed, and to pray on bended knees at all the altars by the way. And the sunday following, he was used to attend the Procession of the Iesuits: and the next sunday to bee present with great devotion at the generall Procession, which is very populous, and continues from morning untill noone.

For this cause the Popes Nuncio Cardinall *Palotto* in his relation made to Pope *Urban* the eighth, doth testifie (to the great commendation of his Imperiall Majesty,) the

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the Emperour *Ferdinand* the second may well be stiled a holy Prince, a man after Gods owne heart, as was King *David*, and that for the candor of his conscience, and his firme faith in God, the protection of the Almighty hath beene so constant, on his Imperiall person, that as the Lords annoynted he never hath or could be oppresed, or hurt by any. As plainely appeareth by his Imperiall magnanimity, in the very beginning of his raigne, and some following yeeres after, when the three Regal Offices and Counsellors of the Kingdome of *Bohemia* being throwne out of the window at Prag, in the yeare 1618. the 25. of *May* ( the Emperour *Mathias* the first being yet alive) all his hereditary Provinces and Countreys were destroyed with fire and sword, and his sacred person ( as it were ) in the midst of his enemies, having nothing remaining, but onely the City of *Vienna*, it was not possible to force him from his Residence, but on the contrary hee was alwaies most miraculously preserved by God.

The same Nuncio reports also, that his Imperiall Ma-  
jesty, hath said, in greatest dangers; that the divine pro-  
vidence had abundantly manifested its strength and po-  
wer in his sacred person, above the reach and understan-  
ding of man.

And for matters of religion or conscience, when his Imperiall Ma-  
jesty did depute a Counsellour or Com-  
missioner to that end, he did not precipitate a ratifica-  
tion, but first remit all to his Confessour, who is most acute and prudent father, whose counsell and a judge-  
ment his Imperiall Majesty (as the sheep his sheepheard)  
did constantly follow with a willing and ready mind  
and heart; and to cleare himselfe from all scruples of con-  
science, he did referre unto him all, even the least things.

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On other daies, (except the Lords day) having heard two Masses and dispatched his private consultations, for every day, or at least every other day, hee did hold a Counsell, unlesse there were something of greater moment to dispatch, his Imperiall Majesty used to goe out of towne to take the aire, or to hunt (in which kinde of exercise he did most delight) and commonly returned not till night: whence the proverb grew, that his Imperiall Majesty in three things was indefatigable; to wit, In devotion, in counsell, and in hunting. And although sometimes he did returne somewhat late and tired from hunting; yet did hee never refuse or forbear to signe with his owne hand forty, fifty, or threescore or more severall things at one time, concerning the busynesse of the Empire, and other matters, and without the least shew of displeasure or impatience; and then hee did sit downe to meate. So that his Imperiall Majesty did never returne from counsell, from hunting, or from audience (as they terme it,) without prescribing or signing somewhat, or reading memorials, or being otherwise employed. And forasmuch as his Imperiall Majesty by reason of the many busynesses of the Empire, and others of great consequence, could not himselfe read the least part of them; if there was any thing presented to himselfe, or to the master of his chamber, hee did command it to be sent by a waiter or huisher of the chamber unto the Counsell proper for the busynesse, that it might be speedily dispatched.

His Imperiall Majesty was most of all delighted in hunting (as is said) and in Musick; and did keepe all kind of dogges, and strange birds, for hunting and hawking. Of Huntsmen and Falcners, hee had about 150. But besides these, his Imperiall Majesty, in all his hereditary

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ditary Kingdomes, and Provinces, had a chiefe Huntsman with divers others, and dogges without number.

He did use a piece very skilfully; but his chiefest pleasure was to moose his game, and with his owne hand to kill wild boares, which he afterwards sent for presents of honour to forraine Ambassadours and Agents, and to the officers of the Court. And he was wont to keepe a catalogue of the annuall number of the Deere he killed, and sent to the Electour of Saxony.

His Imperiall Majesty was likewise very curious to get exquisite Musitians, and to these two kinds of men, Musitians and Huntsmen, he did give very liberally, and spend much money on them. Musicke, he said, is profitable, and fit for the praise and honour of the Almighty; and to make the heart of man merry.

His Imperiall Majesty did ordinarily dine in his Anti-chamber, but most commonly sup with the Empresse. Two yeares since, his Imperiall Majesty, with the Empresse, King and Queene of Hungary, and the Archduke and Archdutchesse, on solemne and great feasts, (as at *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsontide*,) used to eat in publike in the Chamber of the Knights and Nobles, before a great multitude; where there was commonly most exquisite Musicke of Instruments.

The Emperours Table is usually attended by the Ordinaries of the chamber, Sewers, Cupbearers, and such like Officers, and sometimes also by Princes, Earles, and Barrons of the Empire, who having waited about an houres space, withdraw themselves. For no Prince is admitted to sit at the Emperours table in his Court at *Vienna*; but elsewhere, and in the Country, hee sometimes, though seldome at his residence, causeth some to sit at table with him, according as they are great and

## *The particular State eminent either by their birth and quality, or in his grace and favour.*

It is worth the observing, that *Christian* the elder Prince of *Anhalt*, being reconciled to the Emperour, presented the towell to his Imperiall Majesty after washing, and after waited bareheaded; but when he had received his investiture and feudalities from the Emperour, and stood likewise bareheaded before the Imperiall table; the Emperour considering it, would not admit thereof; and thereupon by the chiefe Marshall of his Court, (which then was the Earle of *Lozenstein*,) commanded him to put on his hat, which he did; and withall to sit at the table with him, which he did also in the Castle of *Vienna*.

When his Imperiall Majesty sits at the table with the Empresse, in stead of Noblemen, Knights, and Gentle-men, the Imperiall Ladies and maids of the Empresse serve at the table, and then there is most exquisite Musick; otherwise there is no musicke at dinner, unless it be on festivall and holydaies.

The meates which are served on the Imperiall board, are neither costly nor dainty, nor any way superfluous in splendor or magnificence, for so great a Prince.

According to the time and occasion there are Jesters, which make sport and tell merry tales. Amongst these *Zonus* is the prime for sudden jests, but they are never so free as when the Emperour is abroad, or hunting.

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### CHAP. 4.

*Of the manner of the Emperours going to the Church or Chappell, of his attendants, and of the carriage of the Ambassadours and Agents at those times, and how his Imperiall Majestie is served returning from Church or Chappell, and what he then useth to doe.*

When his Imperiall Majestie goes to the Church, the King of *Hungary* being present, goes next before him, in a Coach alone; and then followes his Imperiall Majestie, either alone, or with the Empresse. When the Queene of *Hungary* is present, the Empresse and she, and the Archduchesse are most commonly carried in one Coach, and follow next after the Emperour: and after then the Ladies and Gentlewomen in divers Coaches. The Archduke goes before the King, and before all these on foote goe the Courtiers, Knights, and Imperiall Ministers of all sorts and condition. On both sides walke the Guard called *Hartschierer* and *Trabanten* bareheaded, which indeed is a brave sight and makes a great traine.

A troupe of Souldiers on foote follow the Ladies, which attend and waite on the Emperour from his going out of Court till he returne, to dine at the Court or any where else, be it in a Monastery or Colledge, or any other place wheresoever.

The Popes Nuncio and other Ambassadours, never appeare before his Imperiall Majestie; till after divine service, or other publike acts bee done; and then they present themselves to his Imperiall Majestie, and waite upon him to his Coach, and then they presently retire.

When

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When his Imperiall Majesty is in the City, out of the Court, the City gates are all shut, and locked up.

The great Master of the horse, doth use to goe with his head covered on the left side of the Imperiall Coach, but abroad he sits in the Coach ouer against the Emperour.

When the Emperour goes out of his chamber to Church or Chappell, and returnes againe by the Knights great chamber and antichamber, the Pages of honour, the Nobles, Knights, Gentlemen of the chamber, Councillours, Barrons, Earles, Princes, and other Officers of severall conditions, follow them. After the Princes follow the Ambassadours, if any bee presenr, then the Popes Nuncio, the Archduke, the King of *Hungary*, and then his Imperiall Majesty; and after him the Empresse, the Queene of *Hungary*, the Archduchesse, every one with his hofmaster, and last of all, the Ladies of honour. The Guard of both sorts waite till the traine be passed, and untill his Imperiall Majesty be set at dinner, within and without the Knights chamber even to the antichamber, On Sundaies and festivall daies, the Trumpets use to sound in the Court of the Castle called *Burgplatz*.

### CHAP. 5.

*Of the Imperiall antichamber, and of the Knights and Nobles chamber, &c. and what is usually done there.*

**T**He Barons and Knights, Councillors and principall Officers, Agents and others, who either have had audience of the Emperour, or who otherwise have accessse thither, untill it be time to returne home; use to waite in the antichamber or chamber of Knights. In the

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the roomie where his Imperiall Majesty gives audience, no man may put on his hat, but an absolute Prince, or a Prince of the Empire, a Cardinall, the Popes Nuncio, and Kings Ambassadours.

Here it is also to be observed, that when his Imperiall Majesty is to passe the Knights chamber, and comes neare it, one of the huishers with a key raps the doore twice, for a signe of his Imperiall Majesties comming. When the Emperour passeth the chamber of Knights, divers petitions and memorials are frequently presented to him; and withall, he is admonished and put in mind of the necessity and importance of the busynesse, which his Imperiall Majesty most graciously receiveth, and gives eare unto every ones petition, although sometimes it be very long with great patience and equanimity, without displeasure or anger.

When his Imperiall Majesty sees any forraine Knight of speciall qualities, or any who is lately returned to the Imperiall Court, whom he had knowne before, he gives him his hand to kisse. He willingly heares propositions made unto him, and most graciously answereth them, and sometimes of himselfe hee moves and askes some gentle and pleasing questions.

He receives all writings and memorials with his owne hands, and carries them with him into his owne chamber, and never gives them away, untill he come thither. He usually speaketh German or Italian, and sometimes also Latine, and that very readily and correctly; but never speakes French or Spanish, no not with the Spanish Ambassadour himselfe.

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#### CHAP. 6.

##### Of the yearly revewes of the Kingdome, and hereditary Provinces of his Imperiall Maiesy.

IT is difficult to speake certaintely of the yearly revewes of his Imperiall Maiesy, out of his Kingdomes and hereditary Provinces ; because those Countries, aswell by reason of the ordinary and extraordinary contributions, as for other causes are changed much from the ancient state, and are very uncertainte.

His Imperiall Maiesy hath a very great revew, from the *Hungarian* mines of gold and silver, but doth expend it all, and much more in preserving the places bordering on the *Turke*.

The Duke of *Bavaria* hath long possessed the *Upper Austria*, for twelve millions of florins payd at *Ratisbone*, in the yeare 1622. and still by that agreement it remaineth ingaged unto him. And this at the present is much depopulated in divers places by the insurrections of the boores.

The Marquisate of *Upper and Lower Lusatia* in the yeare 1636. was granted to the Electour of *Saxony*, for some millions in hereditary propriety.

The revew of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, besides the ordinary and extraordinary contributions and other impositions, some few yeares since, amounted about some three millions yearly.

The revew of *Silesia* hath beene uncertainte of late yeares, but the yearly impost on Beere onely, is farre above two hundred thousand florins.

But the revewes of *Lower Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c.* are of all others the most certainte, safe and ordinary,

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ordinary, and these according to report, amount unto about two millions of florins.

The faithfull subjects also of his Imperiall Majesties dominions, doe yearly send to the Imperiall Court some hundred thousand florins. The provinciall Dyets doe likewise helpe him to much money. And besides all these, the goods which were confiscated by reason of the many rebellions in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, and in the Vpper *Austria*, and somewhat in the Lower, have brought above three and forty millions of florins to the Imperiall Treasury, since the yeare 1618.

### CHAP. 7.

*Of the Empresse, King FERDINAND the third, the Queen Mary, Archduke Leopold William, and the Emperours daughters.*

**E**leonora the Roman Empresse, daughter of *Vincent*, the elder Duke of *Mantova*, and sister to the late deceased Duke *Vincent* of *Mantova*, is now thirty seven yeares of age, of a perfect stature, gentle countenance, and wise; a good wife, liberall, mercifull, and meeke. She had for her dowry from her Ducall house, about three hundred thousand crownes: And his Imperiall Majesty hath given her lands in lower *Austria* to above that valew in exchange. When she was crowned at *Presburg*, the *Hungarians* presented her a hundred thousand Rixdollars: and in the second provinciall Dyet of *Hungary* eighteen thousand Rixdollars, and another time also, thirty thousand. His Imperiall Majesty allowes her commonly every moneth two thousand florins, (which in English is no more than three hundred pounds ster-ling,) & a Country house commonly called *Favoritenhoff*

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Her habit is almost Spannish, she is pious and religi-  
ous, and entertaines Ecclesiasticall persons with great  
love and honour, and chiefly Capuchins and Carmelites.

His Imperiall Majesty hath left foure children living,  
*Ferdinand the third, King of Hungary and Bohemia; Leopold William, Archduke of Austria; Maria Anna, wife of Maximilian Duke of Bavaria and; and Cecilia Renata*, who is  
yet unmarried: all borne of his Imperiall Majesties first  
wife, who was his cosin german, and sister to *Maximilian Duke of Bavaria*.

King *Ferdinand the third* is now of nine and twenty  
yeares of age compleat; hee is well favoured, of an he-  
roicke countenance and fashion, of a taller stature than  
his father, blacke haire and beard, becomming his royall  
face, and giving it a manly forme; hee is wise, prudent  
and serious, carefull of his reputation, silent, and in ma-  
ny things like the Duke of *Bavaria*. He payes his debts  
duely, but withall, he knowes well how to practice the  
proverb, *Ne quid nimis*, or rather as the Dutch, *Neere reckon'd, well payd*; yet will be wanting in nothing which  
is just and decent. His studies (in which he hath well  
profited) are fit for a King, as well necessary in warre as  
in peace, chiefly the Mathematickes, and art of warre  
and fortification; he speakes many Languages, *German, Italian, Latin, Bohemian and Spannish*. He is devout, and  
religious: and he hath a particular Court of his owne.

The Queene his wife is the *Infanta Mary*, sister of *Philip the 4th. King of Spaine*, whose dowry (the same with the  
Queene of France) was five hundred thousand crownes,  
every crowne valued at thirteene ryals. The King her  
brother also was at the care and charge of her transport  
even to the furthest parts of *Austria*.

Archduke *Leopold William, Bishop Strasburg, Bassaw  
and*

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and *Halberstadt*, is three and twenty yeeres of age, tall and of a strong complexion, a lover of hunting; he hath put on the habit of a Churchman. But it is said, that he will not continue in this Ecclesiasticall state, but intends to marry.

The Archdutchesse *Mary Anne*, who is now married to the Duke of *Bavaria* her uncle, of the age of twenty eight, well bred, devout and vertuous, prudent and industrious, of blacke haire and eyes, of a most sweet countenance, well skil'd in *German* and *Italian*. *Radislaus* the now King of *Poland* should have married her: but, they say, the marriage was hindred by the States of *Poland*, and by the Kings Counsellors; shee was afterwards intended for the Cardinall *Infant*, the onely sonne also of the Prince Palatine of *Newburg*: *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria*, as also *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Transilvania* by the example of *Sigismund* *Bather* desired to have married her; to which effect the *Transilvanian* sent his Ambassadors to his sacred Imperiall Majesty at *Newstat*. But at last her uncle *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria* carried her.

The yonger Imperiall Princesse, the Archdutchesse *Cecilia Renata*, is five and twenty yeares old, fairer fac'd than her sister, godly, vertuous, and very well brought up, but speakes her Mother tongue onely *German*, and although she understand *Italian*, she speaks it not. The common opinion and conjecture is, she shall be married to the Cardinall *Infant*.

These two Imperiall Princesses are of a perfect proportion and stature, and somewhat of a strong complexion.

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of the fourre chiefe Officers of the Imperiall Court, the High Steward, the High Marshall, High Chamberlaine, and High Master of the Horse, and of those of the Chamber, and of their Aydes, Pages of honour, Guards aswell horse as foot, Court Chaplaines, and Imperiall father Confessor.

**T**He highest and chiefe Office of the Imperiall Court, is the high Steward; a grave man, stately, and now aged, who heretofore under the Emperour Matthis was high Chamberlaine.

The high Marshall of the Court is a great and profitable office of authority and reputation, whose jurisdiction extends it selfe not onely over all the Courtiers, Officers, and others belonging to the Imperiall Court, but also over foraigne Agents, Residents, Ambassadours, and Deputies; solliciting and negotiating affaires and businesses in the Imperiall Court: and over all that have any imployment at Court, workemen, Iewes, and such like. His office also is to assigne lodgings to every one according to discretion: when the Emperour removes his Court elsewhere, except at the Electorall and Imperiall Dyets, for there the hereditary Marshall of the Empire doth exercise his jurisdiction. The said Court Marshall hath his Quartermaster, and other inferiour harbingers (commonly called Furriers) under him; who have the charge of billeting and lodgings. And his Imperiall Majesty being absent, the chiefe Marshall of the Court is his Vicegerent.

Under the jurisdiction of the high Chamberlaine, are those of the chamber, and all others serving therein. He conducts all Kings Ambassadours, and other Princes, Lords,

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Lords, and Knights, unto their audience with his Imperiall Majesty. He receives all letters of credence from all Agents and Solicitors, as well of forraigne Princes, as of those of the Empire, and all others sent to the Imperiall Court, directed to his Imperiall Majesty, and signifies the prefixed time of their audience by a huisher of the Chamber. He often watcheth whole nights himselfe before the Imperiall Chamber, he weares a guilt key of the chamber, as doe the rest of the chamber, tyed to a blacke silke string, which is a signe they are of the Chamber to his Imperiall Majesty. Those of the Chamber receive themselves the golden key from the high Chamberlaine, and going from Court, they are bound to deliver it up to him againe; and returning backe to the Imperiall Court they receive it againe, and weare it as before. Their monthly stipend is forty florins (six pound sterl) with their dyet at Court, as also have the other twelve of the Chamber in ordinary.

There are divers others also of the Chamber, who receive neither wages nor dyet, nor ought else, except the guilt key, with the title and honur.

Two of the twelve of the Camber in ordinary, every weeke by turnes lie and watch all night before the Imperiall Chamber. When the Emperour eates in the antichamber, they take the assay of the meate, which is served thither. If any one be to be made of the Chamber, he must take an oath of his allegiance to his Imperiall Majesty, before the high Chamberlaine, and give security.

In the absence of the high Chamberlaine, the eldest of the Chamber supplies his Office. When his Imperiall Majesty sits publikely at table, the Sewers, which are truely Nobles and of ancient families, (some of them being

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being Barons and Earles) serve and waite at Table, and so doe the Cupbearers and Pantlers, and over them all is a certaine Officer (commonly called *Obryster Stabel meyster*) who is otherwise one of the Chamber, who bearing a blacke staffe, ushers the dishes which are brought to the Imperiall table; neither hath hee any certaine wages, besides his dyet at Court. Hee useth alwaies to attend his Imperiall Majesty in travelling, and hath a horse, or a coach roome appointed for him. Of these and the like Nobles and Courtiers, there are about threescore which have onely their dyet and accommodation, as they call it, in travelling; and who remaine in Court in hope of some better preferment, which they seldom or never expect in vaine, unlesse sometimes their fortune be slow and too long comming.

His Imperiall Majesty hath also some servants of the Chamber, who are by their places to hearken after common discourses and rumours, and these use to make relations of what they conceive will prove acceptable. They are honoured with Nobility and have their dyet at Court, and have also horses or coach-roome for travell allowed, and sixteene florins wages by the month.

And as his Majesties Imperiall liberality and innate bountry towards his faithfull Servants and Courtiers is inexhaustible: so he doth sometimes according to the quality of the service, reward them very liberally, besides their ordinary wages, that afterwards they may more patiently expect, untill God shall further favour them; remembraunce (as it were) that the rich man who entertained his servants alwaies with that comfort, to reward them largely after his death, was admonished by this inscription: *Give thine whilst it is thine, which after death is none of thine.* Whereupon his Imperiall

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Majesty about two yeares since said to the Jesuits, be raking Fathers, you shall not have alwaies with you Ferdinand the second.

There are likewise hushers of the chamber, who wait at the doore of the Antichamber, and suffer none but those who are allowed to enter there, these have a monthly stipend of twelve florins.

The great master of the Horse hath authority and command over all that belong to the Stables. He helpes his Imperiall Majesty, when he gets on horseback. When he rides out of Towne, he sits in the Imperiall Coach with his head covered. But when he goes to Church, he goes on foot on the left hand of the Coach, also his head covered.

The expence of his Imperiall Majesty for the Stables, is great; for hee keepes some hundreds of horses, of which many are spoyled by hunting: and besides these in his hereditary Provinces, he hath many and stately Stables.

Part of the Pages of honour are *Germans*, part *Italians*, and *Belgians*, seldom of other Nations. They are brought up in study and the exercise of the body, and are afterwards preferred to the offices of Sewers, Cupbearers, or the like, as also some or more eminent offices, as their qualities deserve. They hold the torches in the Churches or Chappels behind the Priests, while Mass is celebrated; their livery is of three collours, yellow, blacke, and white.

Of the Guards, some are horsemen or lancers, (commonly called *Hussiters*) and of them there are one hundred, in the time of the former Emperours they were nobly descended, some also of late have beene of noble Families, and others expert and approved souldiers a-

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against the *Turke*, the common enemy of Christendome, in the warres of *Hungary*; but at this day the greatest part are of meane condition. In Towne they waite on foote, bearing their Lances, but out of Towne as horse-men, they are cloathed as Pages with a livery of thre colours.

The Guards on foote (commonly called *Traboulers*) are in number one hundred also. These waite onely in Towne with their halberds, and are, for the most part, tradesmen and mechaniques: their coates and cloaths are likewise of three colours.

The sixe Court-chaplaines or Deacons are all Priests, every morning they sing *Masse*, and in their turnes by weekes they say grace before the Imperiall Table, they are little esteemed, they have every one their dyet at Court, and three hundred florins (or 45. pound ster-ling) wages yearly; and one of them who is the chiefe *Parochus*, hath foure hundred florins, besides which they usually enjoy some other Ecclesiasticall benefices, whereby they may the better provide for their neces-  
saries.

The Emperours Confessour is Father *Laimomain*, of the order of the Jesuits, by Nation a *Flemming* or *Wal-loone*, and an old man. He hath the greatest authority in the Imperiall Court, as he who hath the heart of *Cesar*, and his conscience in his hands, and at his becke; his counsels and advices as well in Ecclesiasticall cases of conscience, as in politike affaires prevaile before all o-  
thers, and unto him they are referred. Whoso hath this father for his Patron, may safely effect his businesse in the Imperiall Court.

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## CHAP. 9.

Of the severall Imperiall Court Counsels, as of the Cabinet Counsell, the Imperiall Court Counsell, the Chamber Court Counsell, Military Counsell, Ecclesiasticall Counsell, Counsell of conscience, Hungarian Counsell, Bohemian Counsell, and confiscaction Counsell.

The Privy Councillours of the Cabinet, excell the other Counsellours in dignity, for they are imployed in consultation of States matters, concerning the peace and warre of the Emperours hereditary Kingdomes and Dominions, and the petitions and Commands of forraigne Kings and Princes. To these also belong all matters of the Chambers, and whatsoever is first debated and deliberated by other Counsels, and concluded by votes, and referred to his Imperiall Majestie. And also, what other Counsels have before decided, the Cabinet Counsell afterwards sometimes changeth or otherwise disposeth of, and from thence is the Imperiall restitution to be expected in all things.

In matters of the Empire, the judgement and sentence of the Imperiall Court Counsell, grounded on strong and firme reasons, is seldom rejected or changed by the Cabinet Counsell. And hence it appeares that all things first come to his Imperiall Majestie, before their dispatch; except small matters, which may of course be granted by the President of the Imperiall Court Counsell, or Vice Chancellor of the Empire.

All matters of grace, of what nature soever they bee, are presented to his Imperiall Majestie, with all humblenesse, and presently they passe and belong unto the Imperiall Cabinet Counsell; yet sometimes his Imperiall

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periall Majesty causeth them to be referred to the Imperiall Court Counsell, that he may understand their reformation and judgement, before he gives his owne gracious judgement thereupon.

About two yeares since the Prince of *Eggenberg* had the direction of this Cabinet Counsell, and was absolute Patron of *Cesars* will, so that they then had but one heart & one way; as the Prince of *Eggenberg* within the Court had all the power, so the Duke of *Frisland* did sway in the warres.

And although he kept his bed almost continually by reason of the gout and collicke, with which he was much afflicted, and although his house was a good distance from the Imperiall Court, yet his Imperiall Majesty appointed his Cabinet Counsell to bee alwaies assembled there, and himselfe past to his house from the Archducall Castle, or Imperiall Court through a long Gallery, and assisted in his owne person at the consultations. Neither did he onely visit him at times of Counsell, but other times also daily, and sometimes often in one day. And his Imperiall Majesty, and the Empresse did often use to play and sport themselves in his house. This Prince was of an admirable judgement, a quicke understanding, a great capacity and eloquence, and framed by nature to a most comely shape, a bigot in religion, dissembling, most happy in advising and resolving counsells; and on that knew how to satisfie his Imperiall Majesty in all things.

The Emperour had mightily enriched him, and made him very great, as may in part appeare by the titles which he enjoyed whilst hee lived. It was then a Proverbe, that the Emperour had three mighty hills; to wit, *Eggenberg*, *Werdenburg*, and *Questenberg*: and

*Dix-*

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three precious stones *Dietrichstein*, *Walstein* and *Liechenstein* in his hereditary Kingdomes and Provinces; for that those Families had attracted and appropriated to themselves a great part of the best and fairest dominions in the hereditary Provinces of his Imperall Maſtety.

But as this Prince of *Eggenberg* hath still enjoyed the constant grace of the Emperour, the favour of all the house of *Austria*, the esteeme and praise of all the Imperiall Court, and a generall respect and honour of all the Country and Empire: Soon the other fide, as ſoone as the treason of the Duke of *Fridland* & his conspiracy, intended at *Pilsen*, was discovered, both the Emperours grace and all other mens favour and respect towards him began to faile: so that he had but even time enough, yea ſcarce enough (when the King of *Hungary* *Ferdinand* the third, taking his laſt leave of the ſaid Prince of *Eggenberg*, and bidding him farewell, without those termes of kindneſſe, which otherwise are uſually given to Princes of the Empire) to withdraw himſelfe out of the Court, and in the beſt manner he could, make (as it were) his retreat into *Stiria*.

Of the Cabinet Counſell to the Emperour were, the Cardinall of *Dietrichſtein*, a *Moravian* by Nation; the Bishop of *Vienna* of the Rhine; the Count of *Megar*, an *Austrian*; the Count of *Trantmanſdorff* a *Stirian*; the Count of *Fugger* of *Swertia*; the Abbot of *Lichtenſtein* a *Westphalian*; the Count of *Schlick* a *Bohemian*; the Count of *Werdenberg* an *Italian*; Count *Mansfelt* an Earle of the ſacred Roman Empire, who ſeldome comes to Counſell; Count *Schlowat* a *Bohemian*; Count *Kevenhuller* a *Carinthian*; the Count of *Morsburg* a *Franconian*, and the Lord *Brenner* an *Austrian*.

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The Imperiall Court Counsell next in rank to the Cabinet Counsell, is where all affaires of the Empire both publike and private are both considered and decided, according to the lawes and constitutions of the Empire, and according to the grants and charters of privilege and immunities of the Electours, Princes, and States of the Sacred Roman Empire, that every one may be maintained and established therein; and not by any meanes be burthened, contrary to the Lawes.

The Counsellors of this Counsell are partly Nobles, and partly Doctours. Of the Nobles there are but sixe of the Empire, the rest are all borne in the Emperours hereditary Provinces. The Doctours are many, and most of them borne in the Empire; that is, within the *Austrian* Provinces. And because the affaires of the Electours, Princes, and States of the Sacred Roman Empire are of great moment; therefore the consultation and direction being made, his Imperiall Majesty is informed thereof in his Cabinet Counsell, and from thence his resolution is expected. Hence the dispatches are sent to the Secretary, and being prepared, the said Secretary first subscribes himselfe on the left hand below, afterwards the Vicechancellor of the Empire, in the midle towards the right hand, and last of all his Imperiall Majesty signes the cloze under the writing, towards the right side.

The yearly wages of every one of the Imperiall Court Counsellours, is twelve hundred florins, (one hundred and forty pounds sterling) and besides his Imperiall Majesty distributes and gives them gratifications, according to their merit; and according as every one hath faithfully and profitably discharged his office on his Imperiall Majesty.

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### of the German Empire.

The Court Counsell of warre, is composed for the most part, of Knights and Commanders. In this they doe consult and make provision for the garrisons and souldiers, how to continue the warre and to assigne necessary allowance to the souldiers, money for the armies, victuals, and provision; and to supply them with munition and all other things, directed for the good, profit, and benefit of his Imperiall Majesty, in all things which may and ought to be done.

The Court Counsell of the Imperiall Chamber, hath not onely power and jurisdiction in all other chambers, but also lookes unto all the revenewes and rents aswell of the Empire, as chiefly of his Imperiall Majesty, his hereditary Provinces. For although every one of his Imperiall Majesties hereditary Kingdomes and Provinces, have a peculiar chamber, yet all of them depend upon the said Court chamber.

The resolutions of this chamber are somewhat slow and tedious; and thence it was, that in the Diet of the Kingdome of Hungary, this amongst others was presented as a great grievance, that the States and subjects of that Crowne, could not obtaine dispatch, but were constrained at great expence and charges, to neglect the affaires and businesses of their owne familie, to attend in vaine this Court chamber. The now president of this Counsell and Court chamber, is an Ecclesiastical Prelate.

And here it is chiefly to be observed, that the President of the Court chamber, who directs so many millions of revenewes from the Emperours hereditary Kingdomes and Provinces, whether he be deposed or resignes his office, is not obliged to give any account of his administration.

The

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The Ecclesiasticall Counsell was instituted by the Emperour *Maximilian the second*, that Ecclesiasticall matters and those which concerne Religion, aswell in the Empire, as in his Imperiall Majesties hereditary Kingdome and Dominions, might be therein resolved and deliberated. This Counsell hath neither a President, nor a set number of Counsellours; the one halfe whereof is of Ecclesiasticall persons, and the other of Politique.

The Counsell of conscience consists onely in the meeting of Ecclesiasticall persons, which are more or lesse according to the occasion.

When his Imperiall Majesty treated the peace of *Prag* in the yeare 1635. with the Electour of *Saxony*, and his conscience was much perplexed, whether he might any longer suffer the Evangelicks to enjoy the possessions of Ecclesiasticall goods in the Empire; for the recovery whereof, the warre had so long continued, and so much blood had beene shed: This question of conscience, of so great a consequence, was refer'd to the Counsell of Divines, that thereupon they might declare their judgement. Hereupon divers Ecclesiasticall persons were assembled from divers places in the City of *Vienna*: the Counsell was composed of two Cardinals, two Bishops, two Prelates, two Cannons, two Fathers, of every society and order, (amongst which were also two Jesuits.) And they deliberated and consulted thereon for divers weekes, and at last delivered an opinion, whereupon his Imperiall Majesty did afterwards agree of Articles with the Electour of *Saxony*, and thereupon the peace was published.

And this Assembly of Ecclesiastiques was then called, the Counsell of conscience; because the matter touched

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touched the conscience of his Imperiall Majesty.

The Court Counsell for *Hungary* consists of *Hungarians* onely, and hath a dependance on the Palatine of the Kingdome of *Hungary*, who is there as Viceroy.

The present Palatine is the Lord *Esterhazy*, Count *de Gallata*, Knight of the golden Fleece; who governes the *Hungarian* Kingdome in secular matters, as Cardinall *Pesman* the Jesuit, Archbishop of *Gran* doth in spirituall.

To this Counsell also belong the affaires of the King-domes of *Dalmatia, Creatia and Sclavonia*.

The *Bohemian Court Counsell*, although it seems not to be a *set Counsell*, as the others, because there in ordinary are only a Chancellor, Vicechancellor, & Secretary: & that besides the government of that Kingdom is committed to the Lieutenant and supreame Officers at *Prag*: neverthelesse, divers petitions and supplications, touching tenures, immunities, confirmations and inlargement of Provinces, and all sorts of feudall affaires are brought to the *Bohemian Court Chancery*, as well out of the City as Country, and are afterwards all dispatched in the Court Chancery.

There is also a particular Officer of tenures and fealties, who (the vassals conveniently desiring it) doth grant unto them their recognizances or attestations that they have performed the feodatory oath, which being brought into the Chancery, there are afterward discharged the feodary patents. If there happen any processes, they are first sent to the Royall Counsell of appeals for information and report of their opinion therein; and afterwards they are resolved and decided in the Court Chancery. Other appeals also from the whole Kingdome of Bohemia, of all the cities, townes and parts thereof are brought thither and many times decrees and

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sentenses, about feudall affaires are there pronounced and obtained. The Barons and Knights of that Kingdome seeke justice and redresse (if they need) at a Court called, the royll Landcable. And matters of debt are decided at a Court, commonly called, the office of the Burggrave; next in dignity to the former. Reviewes or affaires of Revision are referred out of the Chancery to the chamber, called the Greene chamber. When there happens any thing of moment in the Court, there is held a *Bohemian* Counsell at the Lord Vicechancellours of the Empire, the Baron of *Stralendorff*: To which purpose, because there befall at this time divers businesses of great moment, concerning the affaires both of the Kingdome of *Bohemia* as also the incorporate Provinces, which are to bee discussed and resolved upon (which would have beeene too troublesome for the *Bohemian* Counsell alone) his Imperiall Majesty hath deputed (besides the said *Bohemian* Counsellors) some others of the Imperiall Court Counsell, and joyned them in Commission with his said Vicechancellor *Stralendorff*. The confiscation Counsell consists of the Bishop of *Vienna*, the Abbot of *Lilienfield*, President of the Imperiall Court chamber, the Count of *Schlick* President of the Court Counsell of warre; together with the Secretary of the Court chamber, *Hoffman of Ankerson*. In this Counsell of confiscation, was taken the deliberation and resolution about the distribution of the confiscated goods and Lands of the late Duke of *Fridland*, Count of *Kinskie*, and the Baron *Ilaw*: and since that time very lately in the same Counsell hath beeene consulted about the distribution of the goods of *Terskie*, a great part whereof is already bestowed on others. And this cause of *Terskie* being now finished, they are now busied in causes

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causes of *Silesia*, and divers others. And these confiscated goods amounted to many millions, besides the three and forty millions already mentioned. These and the like, are the meanes whereby the souldiers are partly satisfied, and appeased in their importunitiess.

### CHAP. 10.

#### Of the forraigne Ambassadours and Agents, and of the Ambassadours and Agents of the Empire, now at Vienna.

The Pope hath an ordinary Nuntio to the Imperiall Court, who is called the Appertolicke Nuncio. He pretends spirituall jurisdiction, not onely in the Kingdomes of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, with their adherent and incorporated Countries, and in all other Countries and Provinces of *Austria*; but even in the whole *German Empire*. He watcheth also for the safety of the *Roman Church*, that it may receive no prejudice nor detriment, and if he observe any such thing, he opposeth himselfe and protests against it.

As he did lately in the cause of *Bremen*, and was much displeased at the Emperours gracious resolution therein: to whom his Imperiall Majesty made answer, that hee was enforfed by the Treaty of *Prag*, to yeeld to that and many other things, because the Pope had forsaken him.

The King of *Spaine* hath his ordinary Ambassadour, and at this time almost continually an extraordinary, the Count *d'Onnate*, who helpes to direct and uphold the German and Imperiall Millitary forces as well with counsell as with meanes and supplies of money. He hath his Counsell also; his Counsellours are Father *Chirova* a *Franciscan*, the Queene of *Hungary*es confessour, Doctor *Novara* a *Spaniard*, and Secretary *Bodin*.

The French Kings emulation, and being in competency

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tency with the *Spaniard* hinders him from keeping an Ambassador in the Imperiall Court. His last Agent was forced to retire himselfe thence.

The King of Great *Brittaine* hath an Agent with his Imperiall Majesty.

The State of *Venice* have heretofore had an Ambassador in the Imperiall Court, but since the difference about style and title, betwixt the *Spannish* Ambassador, the Count *d'Onnate* and Signior *Pietro Gritti*, Ambassador of *Venice*, some thirty yeares since; there hath beene no ordinary Ambassador from the State of *Venice* in the Imperiall Court: but they have their Agent, who was invited not long since to dispose the Republique, to send againe an ordinary Ambassador to the Imperiall Court, with proffer to receive him with the like honour as is given to Ambassadors of Kings.

The great Duke of *Tuscany* three yeeres since had likewise his Ambassador there, who was received with the Title of Ambassador at the Imperiall Court, and equall honour with the Ambassador of *Brussels*. But now he hath onely a Secretary at *Vienna*.

The Duke of *Savoy* hath for a long time sent no Ambassador to the Imperiall Court, because he pretends precedence, before the great Duke of *Tuscany*.

The Electors, Princes, & States of the *Roman Empire* have some their Residents, and others their Agents, negotiating their affaires in the Imperiall Court, but when their happens any thing of moment or difficulty they send their Ambassadors to his Imperiall Majesty.

The Popes Nuncio takes the first place in the Court before all other Ambassadors, and before the Princes of the Empire then present. After him the *Spannish* Ambassador claimes and pretends precedence.

FINIS.

THE  
STATE OF THE  
IMPERIALL-COVRT  
of the EMPEROVR  
FERDINAND  
THE SECOND.

*Wherein is treated,*

Of all higher and lower Officers,  
and Ministers, Privy Counsellors, Imperiall  
Court, Court-chamber, Court-Millitary, Hunga-  
rian Bohemian, Austrian, and divers other such  
like Imperiall and Royall Court-Councillors, and  
Court dispatches, of the severall Chance-  
ries and of their Officers.

*And principally,*

Of the severall Iurisdictions of the four  
chiefe Court Officers : Of Ambassadours, Re-  
sidents, and Agents, Artificers, Tradesmen  
and Mulicians of the Court, &c.

*As it was MDC. XXXVI.*

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LONDON,  
Printed by ANNE GRIFFIN. 1637.

THE STATE OF THE  
SECOND BRITISH  
COLONY  
OF CANADA

19. October 1877. — The following is a list of the species of birds seen at the Ranch on the 19th October, 1877.

## CAUSES

# The particular State



*The High Steward of the Court.*

**T**He L. *Leonard Hellfried, Count of Megaw, &c.*

*The Cabinet Counsellours.*

**T**He L. *Francis, Cardinall and Prince of Dietrichstein, Bishop of Olmutz in Moravia.*

*The L. Anthony, Prince and Bishop of Vienna, Abbot of Crembsmunster.*

*The L. Leohard Hellfried, Count of Megaw, high Steward of the Imperiall Court.*

*The L. Maximilian Count Trantmansdorff, high Steward to K. Ferdinand the third.*

*The L. John Ernest Fugger, Count of Kerchburg and Weissenhorne, Knight, President of the Imperiall Court-Counsell.*

*The L. Ignatius, Abbot of Lilienfield, President of the Imperiall Court-chamber.*

*The L. Henry Schlick, Count of Parsow, and Weisenkirben, President of the Imperiall Court-counsell of warre,*

*The L. John Baptist, Count of Werdenberg, Chancellour of the Imperiall Court.*

*The L. Wolfgang, Count and Lord of Mansfelt, Imperiall Counsellour of the warre, and Governour of Raab in Hungary.*

*The L. George Lippai of Zombor, Bishop of Vesperin, Chancellour of the Hungarian Counsell.*

*The L. William Count of Schlavata, high Chancellour of the Kingdome of Bohemia.*

*The*

ЕНТ  
ЭНТ ЯО ЭТА Г  
ТЯНДАЙСИ

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ДИАЛАНД  
ДИАЛАНД

Несколько

Однажды въ Канадѣ

causes

# The particular State



## The High Steward of the Court.

The L. Leonard Hellfried, Count of Megau, &c.

## The Cabinet Counsellours.

The L. Francis, Cardinall and Prince of Dietrichstein, Bishop of Olmutz in Moravia.

The L. Anthony, Prince and Bishop of Vienna, Abbot of Crembsmünster.

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The L. William Count of Schlawata, high Chancellour of the Kingdome of Bohemia.

The

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The L. *Francis Christopher Khevenhiller*, Count of *Franckenberg*, high Steward of the Court of the Queen of *Hungary*.

The L. *Julius Neidhard*, Count of *Noersburg*.

The L. *Peter Henry of Stralendorff*, Baron, Vice-chancellor of the Sacred Roman Empire.

The L. *Sigfrid Christopher Preuner Baron*, Lieutenant of Lower *Austria*.

*Th: High Chamberlaine.*

**T**He Lord *John Jacob Khiesel*, Count of *Goisber*.

*The high Marshall of the Court.*

**T**He Lord *Leombard Helfried*, Count of *Harrach*.

*The high Master of the Horse.*

**T**He Lord *Brano*, Count and Lord of *Mansfelt*.

*The Lords of the Emperors chamber in ordinary  
are these following.*

**T**He L. *John Christopher of Paar Baron*; gene-  
rall Post-master for the  
Court.

*Wentzel Count of Wurben.*

*Charles Count of Portia.*

*Georg Achat C. of Losenstein.*

*Szyme Count of Wurben.*

*Frederick Cou. of Caveriani.*

*Hierome Co. of Montecuculi.*

*Montano Co. of Mountacu.*

*George Barthol. Kiel C. &c.*

*Frederick Co. of Atomos.*

*Vratislans Co. of Furstenberg.*

*Francis Co. of Picolomini.*

*John Co. of Swartzenberg.*

*Wolf Engelbrecht Co. of Awersberg.*

*Diolate Co. of Conossa.*

*Simon Lewis Co. of Dietrich-  
stein.*

*John Count of Transton.*

*George Ehrnrich C. of Trant-  
manstorff.*

*Adam Co. of Budiani.*

*Adam Count Forgatsb.*

*Julius*

# The particular State of the German Empire.

Julius C. of Salm.  
Barons.

Gabriel Ardedi Free-baron.  
John Sigismund Gayler Free-  
baron.  
Dionise Setsby Free-baron.  
Stanislaus Potoczi Wolfshie  
Free-baron.  
Jacob de Negro Free-baron.  
William of Tedenbach Free-b.

Christopher of Ebiswald Free-  
baron.

John Maximilian Free-ba-  
ron of Lamberg.

Peter Ernest of Molar Free-  
baron.

John George Free-baron of  
Herberstein.

Christopher Free-b. Teufel.

Rodolf Free-baron of Paar.

These following of his Imperiall Majesties chamber ex-  
traordinary, are all either Princes, Earles or Lords.

Prince Christian of An-  
halt.

John Caspar Master of the  
Teutonick Order, Prince  
of Mergetheim.

John Henry Duke of Saxen  
Lawenburg: Collonel.

Rodolf Maximilian Duke of  
Saxen Lawenburg, Collonel.

Francis Albert Duke of Sax-  
en Lawenburg, Collonel.

Rodolf Duke of Lignitz.

Henry Wenizel Duke of  
Munsterberg.

Maximilian Prince of Liech-  
tenberg.

Ferdinand Prin. of Cardenas.  
Earles.

Anthony Gunther Count of

Oldenburg.

Christian C. of Waldeck.

John Lewis C. of Nassau.

Frederick C. of Hardeck.

George Lewis C. of Smart-  
zenberg.

Frederick C. of Furstenberg.

William C. of Slemata.

Wolfgang C. of Mansfeld.

Bruno C. of Mansfeld.

Henry C. of Shlick.

Maximilian C. of Disterich-  
stein.

Francis Christopher C. Kbe-  
venbullen.

Iaroshaw Borzita C. of Mar-  
zin.

Leonhard Hellfrid C. of Mo-  
gad.

H

Bal.

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Balthasar C. of Maradas.	Gundacre Freebaron of Polheim.
John C. of Nassau.	Paul Palfy Freebaron.
George C. of Oppendorf.	Steven Palfy Freebaron.
Matthias C. of Gallas.	Ernest Freebaron of Suys.
Michael Adolf Co. of Altheim.	Paul Jacob Freebaron of Starenberg.
William Vratislaw C. of Mirovitz.	Rodolf Freebaron of Tiefenbach.
Adam Paul C. of Slavata.	Frederic Freebaron of Thalberg.
Maximilian C. of Wallstein.	Christopher Thonradle Freebaron.
Leonhard Charles C. of Harrach.	Christopher Paradiser Freebaron.
Rodolf C. of Colloredo.	Sigismund Adam Freebaron of Traun.
Octavius C. Piccolomini.	Adam Freebar. of Wallstein.
Barons.	Charles Freebaron of Tzherotin.
Arnold Freebaron of Peymar.	Peter Henry Freebaron of Stralendorf.
Philip Husman Freebaron.	Conrad Baron of Steinberg.
John Jacob Freebaron of Kuffstein.	Henry Freebar. of St. Julian.
Ernest Freeb. of Kollonitsch.	George Tenfell Freebaron.
Ferdinand Curtz Freebaron of Serstenau.	John Freebaron of the Reck.
Christopher Loebell Freebar.	Leopold Freeb. of Stralendorf.
Sigfrid Christopher Prenner Freebaron.	Ioachim Adolf of Stralendorf
Julius Neidhard Freebaron of Moersburg.	Baroa.
William Leopold Nothhaft Freebaron of Wehrenberg.	

The Imperiall Court-counsell hath two Benches, whereof the one is called, the Bench of the Nobles, and consisteth of Counts, Barons and Knights, to the number of twenty.

The

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The other Bench is called the Bench of the learned Counsellours; whereof are ten, most of them Doctours or Batchellours both of the civill and canon Law.

The President of this Court-counsell is *John Ernest Fugger Court of Kirchberg*.

Another Counsell called the Imperiall Court-chamber, consisteth of seven Counsellors, which are either Freebarons, Barons, or Doctours: *Ignatius Abbot of Lillyfield* is the President of this Counsell.

The Counsell of Warre consisteth of eight Counsellours, whereof is one Duke, two Counts, and five Freebarons: and *Henry Count of Shlick* is President of this Imperiall Military-counsell.

The Captaine of the Guard with Javelins (consisting of one hundred horse, and called Hartshier) is *Don Balasar Count de Maradas*.

The Captaine of the foot, or Halberdiers, is *Philip Count of Mansfelt*, and this Guard consisteth also of one hundred men.

The Master of the Staffe, or the Imperiall Officer, who bearing a blacke rod, ushereth the meat which is carried to the Imperiall table, commonly called Stabmaster, is *Diodoro Count de Comoffa*.

*Bruno Count of Mansfelt* is now both Master Falkner and Huntsman; the two offices of the high Hunter and high Falkner.

The generall Postmaster is *John Christopher Freebaron of Paar*.

At the Imperiall Court are alwaies as Counsellors for the affaires of *Hungaria*, *George Lippai Bishop of Vesperie*, Court-chancellor for that Kingdome, and *Thomas Mikulich of Bruckonoz* Counsellour of that Kingdome, and Lieutenant of the Kings personall presence in judgment.

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In like manner are Counsellours for the affaires of Bohemia : Namely, *William Count of Slavata* supreme Chancellour, and *Adam Libstentskis of Kolobrat*, Free-baron and Vice-chancellour of Bohemia.

After the supreme Master of the staffe or *Stabmaster*, follow the ordinary Court offices : in which are

Three Cup-bearers : the eldest whereof at this time is an Earle, the other are Barons.

There are two Masters (called Chamberlains) of the plate, whereof the first Chamberlain is *John George, Free-baron of Herberstein*. The second or under Chamberlaine is *Laurence Lord of Huttendorf*.

The chiefe Master of the Kitchin is *Theodore Hartman of Clarsfeld*.

### Ecclesiastickē persons.

**F**ather *William Lamermair* Iefuit, Imperiall confessor : and Counsellour of his Imperiall Majesties conscience.

Two Court Preachers, one for the *German*, the other for the *Italian*.

*Paul Knor of Rosenroth*, chiefe Chaplaine of the Court, and great Almoner.

There are seven other Court-chaplaines.

An Imperiall Library-keeper.

An Imperiall Historian.

And there was one, but now is no Mathematician to his Imperiall Majesty.

The Treasurer is *Nicholas Churland*.

Court Physicians of his Imperiall Majesty are five.

Residents and Agents, now present at the Imperiall Court, are

**F**or the King of Spaine, *Ambrofus Rentz*, who

negociates also for Brusells.

Mounfier

## of the German Empire.

*Monssier de Scarbouiere*,  
Agent for the K. of France,  
did of late negotiate at the  
Imperiall Court at Vien-  
na, but a few months since  
he was not onely prohibi-  
ted, but in a few daies com-  
manded, totally to leave  
the City.

The Agent for the Qu.  
Mother, *Monssier Roverie*, is  
returned to his Queene.

The King of England his  
Agent M<sup>r</sup>. *John Taylor*.

The K. of Polands Agent,

*Monas. Gibbons*.

The Agent for the Re-  
publick of Venice, *John Bap-  
tist Balderino*.

Of Savoy, *Ogavus Bo-  
logneise*.

Of the Republicke of  
Genna, *Peter Pasicall*.

The D. of Mantua hath  
no body at the Imperiall  
Court.

The D. of Modena ne-  
gotiates his affaires by an-  
others Agent.

## Under the High Stewards Jurisdiction.

One Controller.

One Cofferer, called  
Fenning-master.

One Hushier.

Five Heralds.

One chiefe surveyor of the

Tapestry.

Two Porters of the great  
chamber.

One servant of the Closet.

Three servants for the  
Plate.

## The Court kitching.

One Cooke for the  
month.

Six Master-cookes.

Ten Under-cookes.

Two Basteis, or Rosters.

Two helpers, or assistants.

Two Broth-cookes, or for

boyled meat.

Two helpers, or boylers.

Eight Kitchin-boyes.

Two Kitchin-porters.

One Kitchin dore-keeper.

One Woodman, or cleaver  
of the wood.

# The particular State

## The Court Cellar.

**O**ne Court Cellar-  
man called chiefe  
Butler.

One clerke of the Cellar.

Two servants of the cellar.  
Three coopers of the cel-  
lar.

Two children of the cellar.

## The Court Larder.

**O**ne Kitchin clerke.

Two Purveyers.

Two keepers of the meat.

Two carriers or porters.

One Court burcher.

One Chandler.

## Table Coverers.

**T**wo chiefe coverers  
of the free Tables.

Two chamber table-co-  
verers.

Two preparers or coverers  
of the Lords and Gentle-

men waiters table.

One coverer of the Pages  
Table.

Two coverers of the Offi-  
cers tables.

## Landresses.

**O**ne Landresse for the  
body.

One for the mouth.

One for the table ;

and

One for the Kitchin.

## The high Chamberlaine his jurisdiction, or, those which serue in the Chamber.

**T**enne servants of the  
chamber.

Two chamber doore-kee-  
pers.

One fire-maker for the  
stoves.

Four Guards of the cham-  
ber, vulgo Trabanten.

One

*of the German Empire.*

*of the German Empire.*

One chiefe Iester named *Iorcas Schiffel.* Three other jesters or fooles.

*Offices subject to the high Marshall of the Court his Jurisdiction.*

**O**ne Court Quarter-master.

One Secretary of the high Marshals Court.

Six Harbingers, vulgarly called Furriers of the Court.

Three Messengers, vulgarly called Einpanninger, serving on horse-backe.

Two guards of the office vulgarly called Marshals Trabanten.

Two Court Chirurgions.

All Agents in the Imperial Court of the Electours, Princes and States of the Sacred Roman Empire.

All and every Court negotiatours, artificers and tradesmen, the number of them exceeds one hundred and fifty.

All the free Lewes of the Court.

One Lieutenant of the chesse, vulgarly Provost.

One Sergeant.

*Under the chiefe master of the Horse his jurisdiction, are*

**T**wenty Imperiall Pages of honour, with their governour and tutor.

One Master Aenor.

One clerke of the Avery.

Two Horse-riders.

Two Colt-breakers, vulgarly called Pastiu and Klepper-riders.

One Overseer.

Fourteene Court Trumpeters.

One Kettle-drummer, vulgarly Heerpaucker.

One Master Fencer.

One charger of pieces, vulgarly called Buchsenspanner, who prepares the Guns to be discharged.

Two yeomen of the stirrop.

Two black or horsesmiths.

Sixteene Footmen.

One Tentmaker.

One.

# The particular State

## The particular State

One Master of the Coaches.

Emperours Coach.

One Master of the Litters.

Foure and twenty Court Coach-men.

One Sadler for the Court-stables.

Six and twenty Postillons

One Boot-cleaner.

Six boyes of the Stable.

Eight and twenty Groomes or Horse-keepers in the Spanish stable.

Ninty great saddle Horses, fit for warre, and warlike exercises.

Six and twenty Groomes or Horse-keepers in the stable for hunting nags, Ten servants of the Litters.

Fourescore amblers, and hunting Horses for the Emperours person.

Two Coach-men of the

Threescore Coach-horses.

Two and twenty Mules.

Under the Captaine of the Horse-guard, are these Officers.

**A** Lieutenant.

Three Trumpetters.

A chiefe Furrier.

One Chirurgion.

An inferiour Harbinger.

One Black-smith.

One hundred Hartshiers or Horsemen.

One servant of the Guard.

Under the Captaine of the Foot guard, are these.

**O** Ne Gentleman har- binger.

Holbards.

One under Harbinger.

One Drummer.

One hundred Souldiers, (called Trabanten) with

One Fifer.

One servant of the Guard.

These following persons are join'd as Commissioners to the Imperiall Privy Counsell.

**T**He Baron of Questenberg, Commissioner for Italian and Bohemian affaires.

D. Inftus

of the German Empire

## The particular State

D. *Influs Gebhard* Counsellor of the Imperiall Court, and commissioner in matters concerning the last Treaty of Prag.

*Matthias Arnoldin*, of *Clarstein* Counsellour of the Imperiall Court and principall Secretary of State.

D. *John Soldner* Counsellor of the Imperiall Court, and Secretary of the Imperiall Court-counsell.

*Now followeth the severall Chambers of the Court Chancery.*

**T**He chamber for the Dispatches of the Privy-counsell, whereof are *Matthias Arnold* of *Clarstein*, before mentioned; and also D. *John Soldner* a civilian, &c.

These have their owne clerkes and servants expediting the dispatches, and if they need more, they use the help of the clerks of the Imperiall chancery.

*The chamber of the Imperiall Court-chancery for the affaires of Germany.*

**A**lthough D. *John Soldner* is Counsellour of the Imperiall Court, and hath in the said counsell his owne voice and ordinary vote, and being most commonly busied in more secret dispatches, for which cause *Paul Thomas* (who is otherwise an Inditer of the Imperiall Court chancery) serveth in his stead in the said Court Imperiall counsell for enrolling: Nevertheless the direction of the court Dispatches in the Empire remains still in his hands.

*Bartholomew Immerdorffer* Imperiall counsellour, Fiscal or Court-receiver.

*George Frisinger* Imperiall Counsellor and Taxer for the dispatches.

*George Dieterlin* Register of the Court of chancery.

*Fra. Ketschmayer* Vice-secretary of the Court-chancery.

## The particular State

### The particular State

Christopher Switzer enroller of the Court-chancery.  
Fourteene clerkes and ingrossers.  
One servant of the Chancery.

The Chamber of the Latin dispatch of the Imperiall Court-counsell.

John Wolderode Imperiall Counsellor and Secretary of the Imperiall Court counsell. Four clerkes and ingrossers.  
One keeper of this Chancery chamber.

The Chamber of the dispatches of the Court chamber.

Bartholomew Shoellhard Imperiall Counsellor and Commissioner or Referendarius of the Court-chamber.  
There are three Secretaries of this Court-chamber.

These Dispatches chiefly concerne confiscated goods and now belong to the Confiscation Counsell, wherein the principall Commissioners, are

The Bishop of Vienna. One Assistant.  
The Abbot of Lilienfield, and Seven Inditers.  
The Count of Schlick. Nine Clerkes.  
Item one Register. Five servants of the Court chamber.  
One assistant to the Register. One Dorekeeper of the Court counsell chamber.  
One Dispatcher of the Court chamber. One Messenger of the Court chamber.

The Chamber of the Military Court Counsell, or Counsell of warre.

There are of this Counsell four Secretaries. One Dispatcher.  
One Register. One Assistant to him.  
One Assistant to him. Six Clerkes.  
One porter or dorekeper.

Ibo,

## of the German Empire.

### The Chamber of the Court Marshals office.

**L**eobhard Flenner Imperiall Counsellor, and Secretary of that office. He hath his owne clerkes and servants.

In matters of consequence there are joyn'd to him

by the Court Marshall, some Counsellors of the Imperiall Court, with the Fiscall of the same court.

Two Guards of the Court Marshals office.

### Of the Hungarian Counsell Chamber, are

**L**aurence Ferenskie Counsellor both to the Emperour, and to the King of *Hungaria*; and Secretary of the *Hungarian*

Counsell.

One Taxter for the Dispatches.

One Register, and Two Clerkes.

### Of the Bohemian Counsel-chamber, are

**G**eorge Freisleben Counsellor both to the Emperour, and to the K. of *Hungaria*, &c. and Secretary of the *Bohemian* Counsell.

Wolf Henig Taxter and Re-

gister of both the Counsels of *Germany* and *Bohemia*.

One dispatcher.

Two Inditers.

Six Clerkes; the yongest whereof is alwaies oblig'd to be Porter.

### The Chamber of the Court Counsell of Austria.

**T**he Counsell & Chancery of the Archdutchy of *Austria* is commanded by *John Baptista Count of Werdenberg*.

It hath two Secretaries.

One Register and Taxter.

One Inditer.

One Dispatcher.

Five Clerkes.

# The particular State

## *The Imperiall Court Musick.*

One Master of the Twenty Instrumental Musicians.  
Court-chappell.  
Two Organists.

## *Vocall Musicians.*

Even Bases.  
Seven Tenors.  
Five Altus.  
Foure Descants.  
Eleven Musicall Trumpeters.  
Three Trumpeters not Musicall.

One Kettle Drummer.  
Item twelve boyes and schollers with a Master.  
One Notist.  
One keeper of the instruments.  
One Instrument-maker.  
Two instrumental servants.

Besides these there are of the Imperiall Musick, and belonging thereto in number about fourescore persons.

The



THE  
ORDINARY STATE  
of the Court of her Imperiall Majesty of the  
Roman Empresse, ELEONORA, &c. Borne  
Duchesse of Mantova and Monferrat, &c.

How the same was kept, and served by all high  
and low Officers, Ladies, Mayds of honour, Gentle-  
women, Mayds, and Servants.

*In the Imperiall residence at Vienna,  
in the last yeere. 1636.*



Aximilian Prince of Dietrichstein is  
high Steward of the Court of the  
Empresse.

Lady Ursula, Countesse of Atomics  
Shee high Steward of the Court.

Lady Agnes Countesse of Farens-  
bach, is Governante of the Court  
Ladies.

The Ladies or Mayds of honour of the Roman Em-  
presse are thirteene; being all Mayds, and daughters to  
Earles.

Urban Freebaron of Potzig is Steward of the Court of  
the Archduchesse of Austria, the Lady Cecilia Renata,  
second daughter to the Emperour.

Margaret Baronesse of Heberstein is Governante of her  
Court: She hath but foure Ladies or Mayds of honour,  
all daughters to Earles and Barons.

## The particular State

### *Servants and Officers of the Empresse her Court.*

One of the Guard.	Two cookes.
One German Secretary.	One foorman.
One Italian Secretary.	One coverer of the Ladies tables.
One Confessour.	Two coverers for the tables of the chamberers and mayds.
Three Court-Chaplaines.	Six Taylors for the maids.
<i>Afterwards.</i>	Item six Chamber-maids.
Six servants of the Chamber.	Two other mayd-servants.
One Wardrobekeeper.	One mistresse Woman-cooke.
One Taylor.	One inferiour Shee-cook.
One Apothecary.	Nine Ladies Waiting-women.
Two of the Cellar.	One Chamber-woman.
One dore-keeper of the chamber.	One Landresse for the Ladies.
One fire-maker of the chamber.	
One porter of the great chamber.	
Two guards of the chamber	

The

The

of the German Empire.



THE  
STATE OF THE COVRT  
of the Archduke *Leopold William*  
of *Austria*; the Emperours second sonne.



*Sebastien* Bishop of *Gurch*, Privy Counsellor both to the Emperour and to the Archduke *Leopold William*, is also this Archdukes high Steward and Chamberlain.

Three Privy Counsellors, whereof the last is a Jesuite, and his Confessour, the two others are Freebarons.

*John Jacob of Dann*, Knight of the Teutonick order, is Master of his horse.

There are five Gentlemen of his chamber, the one being an Earle, and the foure others all Freebarons.

*George Pacher* Imperiall Counsellor for Lower *Austria*, is his Court-chancellor.

One Doctor of Physick, by name, *Leonhard Mulgiesser*.

*Michael Otto* Bishop, Secretary.

Officers of his Chancery.

One Register.

dispatcher.

One Expeditor

or Two Clerkes.

One

## *The particular State*

### *The particular State*

One Assistant.

One servant or chamber-  
keeper.

*Besides.*

There are fourteene Pages  
all children to Freeba-  
rons, Lords and Gentle-

men of quality.

Six Groomes, or servants  
of his Bedchamber.

Six Footmen.

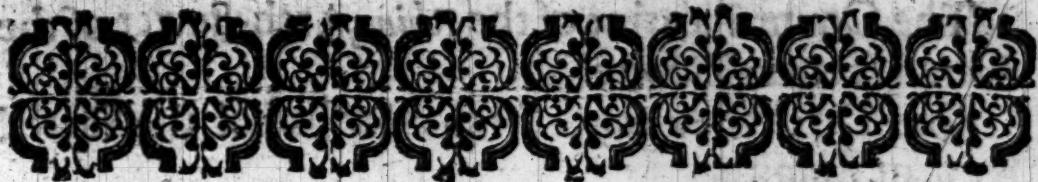
Other officers and servants  
that waite on him, are (as  
it were) borrowed of the  
Emperours Court.

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**The**



of the German Empire.



A  
**CATALOGUE**  
OF THE  
PRINCES, ELECTORS,  
and States of the Sacred  
German Empire.

Anno M. D. C. XXXVI.

The Electors of the Sacred Roman Empire.

*Ecclesiasticks.*



THE Archbishop of *Menz*,  
Arch-chancellor of the Sa-  
cred Roman Empire through  
Germany.

The Archbishop of *Collen*,  
Archchancellor of the sacred  
Roman Empire for *Italie*.

The Archbishop of *Tryer*  
Archchancellor of the sacred

Roman Empire for *France*, and *Arelate*.

*Secular Electors.*

THE King of *Bohemia*, Arch-cupbearer of the Sacred  
Roman Empire.

K

The

## *The particular State*

### *The particular State*

The Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Arch-Sewer of the Sacred Roman Empire.

The Duke of *Saxony*, Arch-Marshall of the Sacred Roman Empire.

The Marquisse of *Brandenburg*, Arch-Chamberlain of the Sacred Roman Empire.

### *The Archbishops of the Sacred Roman Empire.*

**M**eniz.  
Colles.

Tryer.

Magdenburg.

Saltzburg.

Bremen.

The Bishops.

Ausburg.

Aichstat.

Bramberg.

Basel.

Biven.

Constance.

Chur, or Coire

Camerach.

Freyfingen.

Hildeheim.

Ha'berstat.

Liege.

Lubech.

Munster.

Minden.

Snabrug.

Passaw.

Paderborne.

Ratzenburg

Regensburg, or

Ratisbonne.

Strasburg.

Schwerin.

Spire.

Tryer.

Verdun.

Wartzburg.

Worms.

The three Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Theul*, and *Verdun* were taken from the Roman Empire by the Kings of France, and are detained to this day.

The master of the Teutonidke order, Prince of *Mergetheim*, is indeed no Bishop, but an Ecclesiastick Prince of the Empire, and takes the first place after the Bishops.

### *The secular Princes of the Sacred Roman Empire.*

**A**nhalt, Princes.

Bavaria, Dukes.

Brunswick and Lunenburg,

Dukes.

Brandenburg, MarquesSES.

Baden, MarquesSES.

By Rhine, Palgraves.

Holstein, Dukes.

Hessen, Landgraves.

Lorraine, Dukes.

Lencb.

## of the German Empire.

Lenchtenburg, Landgraves.	Saxonia of Engem and West-falia, Dukes.
Meckelburg, Dukes.	Savoy, Dukes.
Ostereich or Austrian, Arch-dukes of the German, others of the Burgundian line.	Wirtenberg, Dukes.
Pomerania, Dukes.	The Lithuanian and Ratzi-vilian, are also received amongst them, and put in the number of the Princes of the Empire.
Saxonia, Gullick, Cleveland, and Bergen, Dukes.	

### The Abbots, Priors, and Prelates.

C Orvey.	Reckenburg.	Abbesses.
C Elwangen.	Richenaw.	
Elchingen.	S. Emmeran at Ratisbonne.	
Fulda.	Salmanstwile.	
Gengenbach.	Schlusenried.	
Hilshfelt.	S. Ulrich in Augsburg.	
Keysersheims.	S. Cornelius Munster.	
Kempten.	Stabe l	
Merchtball.	Vesim or Irsee.	
Munchrot.	Vspeng.	
Murbaco.	Weingarten.	
Munster in the Gregorian vale.	Wettenhausen.	
Oxenhausen.	Wonden.	
Odenheim.		
Petershausen.		
Ritterhausen.		

### The Earles of the Sacred Roman Empire.

B Arbey and Muh-lingen.	Castell.	Falkenstein.
Bentheim.	Erbach.	Hohenloe.
Bruckhorß.	Eberstein.	Hanaw of Mantzenberg.
	Furstenberg.	Hanau,

## The particular State

Hanaw, of Liech- tenberg.	Montfort.	Oldenburg.
Isenburg.	Mandershied.	Oetingen.
Lippa.	Nassaw Calzenelen- bogen.	Ortemburg.
Lewenstein.	Nassaw Sarbrucken	Ruepfen.
Leyningen.	Neumar.	Solms.
Mansfelt.	Ostfriesland.	Sulz.
		Sayn.

## The fourre Counts of the Empire.

<b>S</b> Wartzenburg.	Tubinger.	of the Rhine.
Stollberg.	Waldeck.	Wied.
Schaumburg.	Wittigenstein.	Zimmern.
Schwarzemberg.	Wildt and Count	

## Freebarons, Barons and Lords of the Sacred Roman Empire.

<b>F</b> Leckenstein.	of the Sacred Roman Empire.	tenberg.
Fugger.	Maxelrein.	Wallburg, heredi- tary Sewer of
Griechingen.	Pappenheim, here- ditary Marshall	the Sacred Ro- man Empire.
Griveneg.	of the Sacred	Wolfstein.
Hohen Geroldsegg.	Roman Empire.	Winnenberg and
Hohenzels.	Reussen of Plauen.	Peilstein.
Konigsegg of Au- lendorf and Mar- stetten.	Senisheim.	Waldotten of Pof- senheim.
Limburg, heredi- tary Cupbearer	Shoenburg.	
	Schenck of Trant-	

## The Cities of the Sacred Roman Empire.

<b>A</b> ach, or Aaker.	Buchhorn.	Bopfingen.
Augsburg.	Buchaw, on the	Constance on the
Aalen.	lake cald Federsea.	Lake called Bo- densea.
Biberach.	Bingen.	Colmar

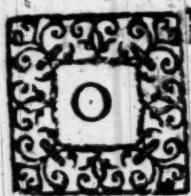
## of the German Empire.

Colmar.	Hall in Swaben.	Rotweil.
Collen on the Rhine.	Hagenaw.	Rentlingen.
Canmerich.	Isba.	Ravensburg.
Dinkelpiel.	Kaufbeuren.	Rotenburg on the
Dorimund.	Keyfersberg.	Tauber.
Donawert, which at this day en- joys not the liberties of an Imperiall City, but is detained by the House of Bavaria, but is to be restored.	Kempten.	Rosheim.
	Landaw.	Strasburg.
	Lentkirchen.	Spire.
	Lindaw.	Swinfurt.
	Lubec.	Schlettstat.
	Munster in the Gregorian vale.	Turckheim.
	Mulhausen in Tu- ringia.	Weisheim.
	Memmingen.	Weissenburg in Nortgaw.
Efligen.	Norimberg.	Wangen.
Francfurt on the Maine.	Nordlingen.	Weill.
Fridberg.	Nordhausen in Tu- ringia.	Wimpfen.
Goslar.	Offenburg.	Weissenburg on the Rhine.
Gemund in Swa- ben.	Oberenheim.	Worms.
Giengen.	Pfullendorff.	Wetzler.
Giengenbach.	Poppingen.	Vlime.
Hervorden.	Regensburg or Ra- tisbonea.	Uberlingen.
Hailbrun.		Zell on Hammerf- bach.



# RELATION OF THE present State of the Imperiall Chamber of the Sacred Roman Empire, at Spire.

Anno M. DC. XXXVI.



Ne Judge of the  
Imperiall Cham-  
ber.

Three Presi-  
dents of the Imperiall  
chamber.

One Assessor for the  
Electour of *Mewiz*.

One Assessor for the E-  
lectour of *Collen*.

One Assessor for the E-  
lectour of *Tryer*.

Two extraordinary Af-  
fessours of the Ecclesiastick  
Electours.

One Assessor for the E-  
lectour Palatine.

One Assessor for the E-  
lectour of *Saxony*.

One Assessor for the E-  
lectour of *Brandenburg*.

Two extraordinary Af-  
fessours for the secular Ele-  
ctours.

Two *Austrian* Assessours.

Two *Burgundian* Af-  
fessours.

Foure Assessours for the  
Circle of *Francia*.

Foure Assessours for the  
Circle of *Bavaria*.

Foure Assessours for the  
Circle of *Swaben*.

Foure Assessours of the  
Upper Circle of the *Rhine*,  
two places whereof are  
now voyd.

Foure Assessours of the  
Lower Circle of the *Rhine*,  
all which places are now  
voyd.

Foure Assessours for the  
Circle

## *of the German Empire.*

### *of the German Empire.*

#### **Circle of Saxon.**

One Fiscal advocate being a Doctour in Law.

Fourteene Advocates, all Doctours of Law.

One Fiscall Procuratour Doctour of both lawes.

Two and twenty procuratours, all Doctours and Licenciats in Law.

One chiefe superintendent of the Chancery, Doctour of both lawes.

Three Protonotaries, the first and second places whereof are now voyd.

Four Readers.

One Fiscall Notary.

One Register.

Four Notaries.

One Master of the Messengers.

One Physitian.

Two Sergeants.

One receiver of the chancery.

Four Engrossers.

Two Copiers.

One keeper of the Chancery chamber.

Tenne Messengers of the Chancery, that serve on horse-backe.

Ten Foot-posts or Messengers serving on foot.

A



A Catalogue of all such persons,  
which by his Imperiall Majesty ( during the  
time of his raigne) have beeene created Princes,  
Earles, Barons or Lords.

*And first he created Princes of the Empire.*



*P*nest Count  
of Schaum-  
burg, Prince.  
John George  
Count of Ho-  
hen-zoller of VVoldstein.

Francis and Maximilian  
of Dieterichstein.

Philip Ottho Count of the  
Rhine.

Stenko Adelbert of Lobco-  
mitz.

Albert Duke of Fridland.

*Princes and Marquisses of the Roman Empire.*

*P*eter Aldobrandin Mar-  
quis.

Monte-negro, Prince.

*Fabritius Caraffa Prince.*

Count of Contecroy Prince.

*Charles Spinelli Marquis.*

Charles of Cardenas Prince.

*Anthony Biglio Marquis.*

Paul Jerome Marquis.

*Charles Emanuel of Gore  
Prince.*

Anthony Bishop of Vienna

*Charles Philibert of Este  
Prince.*

Prince.

*Ludwig Vistorius Marquis.*

George Ossomilimius in Ten-  
zin Prince.

*Jerome Caraffa Marquis of*

Albert Altovite Marquis.

Thomas Raggio Marquis.

*Follow the new created Earles or Counts of the Empire.*

*T*he Freebarons of Bu-  
chaim, now Earles.

The Freebaron of Nachot.

The Barons of Meggan.

The

# of the German Empire.

## of the German Empire.

The Baron of Brookurst.	of Aarsperg.
The Baron of Geraldine.	Philip Adam of Cronberg.
The Lord Michus.	Charles Christopher of Brand- stein.
Those of Tilly.	The Dorrings.
Those of Mitterwitz.	William of Clemont.
Maximilian of Trautmanstorf.	N. of Konigsegg.
The Baron of Losenstein.	N. of Attimis.
John Jacob Kiffel.	John Balthasar & Sigismund Ludovic of Dieterichstein.
Balthasar of Thannhausen.	Ladislaus of VValdstein.
N. of Taxis.	Henry Holka.
Denko of Shambach.	John Altringer.
Esyma of VVriby.	John Charles of Schowburg.
Baron Rodrigo Barragan.	Joachim of Meissch.
Iasper Bernhard of Reckberg.	John Ludovic Isolani.
Those of VValdeck.	Those of Wolkenstein.
Herman Tshermi.	Adolph and Charles of Pa- chain.
The two brothers of Crot- zen.	Nicolas des Fours.
Brian Berck.	Jacob Kuen.
Adam Erdman Tetzko.	The Hutzfeldes.
VVilliam Verding.	Francis of Vlefels.
Paul Andrew of Wolkenstein.	John Goetz.
Henry Erbtruchssas, Freeba- ron of VValdpurg.	John of Ligniville.
VVilliam of Mibinitz.	Theodore Trivulius.
John Jacob Erbtruchssas.	Francis and Baptista Cre- scentii.
Gotfrid Henry of Pappenheim.	Charles of Genuz.
VVenzel of VVurbeck.	Jacob Strozzi.
Those of VVrzowitz.	John Baptista of Ferdinandberg.
Rodolf Tetzko.	Henry de Rovero.
VVoldemar Christian of Hol- stein.	Sdem. of Collobret.
Theodoric and John Andrew	

## The particular State

Paul Bernhard of Fontaines.  
Vincent Cavalli.  
Martin and Georg Krasicki.  
Ioachim of Quincey.

These following were created Freebarons: called Liberi Barones.

### The Virnemonds, Freebarons.

Those of Reiffenberg.

Those of Ulm.

Ot Wrzeswitz.

The webers.

Those of Stein.

The Toettenbeckes.

The Wattsen.

Of Sickingen.

Herman Iberin.

Kurtzen.

Of Benzenau.

Spiering.

Of Closen.

Of Mespelbrun.

Vincent Musshinger.

Of Newhau.

Otto of Nostitz.

John Hersan.

Of Rorbach.

Of Wansheim.

Lenis of Mortagni.

Of Weicks.

Rodbaubt.

Vrbas Shatzel.

George Zdiarskie of Zdiar.

Of Wurtenbach.

Jaspar Ernest and Gerard of

Domhof.

Maximilian of Gallien.

Lupus Walter Zapata.

Of Degenfelt.

Of Questenberg.

Ferdinand Geitzkofler.

William of Glenowa.

Thomas of Lindlo.

John Ulric Schafgotsb.

Ioachim of Donnersberg.

Henry of Ginandis.

John of Schonstein.

Henry Charles of Orscolor.

Of Husman.

John Charles Fuchs.

John Altringer.

Those of Baumgartner.

Charles of Heim.

Francis Marzoni.

Ulric of Roening.

John of Bremd.

Cornelius of Muhlen.

Alexander of Vehlen.

Jaspar of Gram.

Of Comargo.

Theodoric and John Andrew

of Aursperg.

Williams and Werner of Bogen-

garten.

John Ulric and George Ehr-

rich of Puri.

John

## of the German Empire.

John Charles, and Otto Frederick of Showburg.	Of Reinach.
Philip Hector and Leopold of Adelhausen.	The Crafts, brothers.
Of Closen	Barons or Lords.
Ferdinand Rodolf Lubanskie.	Florian, Theodorick.
Henry and Christopher Adam of Muggenthal.	Albert Clodomir Fabriani.
John Friderick and John Constantine of Penizenam.	Wolfgang William Laminger.
Eberhard Adolph of Muggenthal.	John Baptist Werde.
Thobias of Hanbitz.	Henry Baradas.
John Henry Nothaft.	Christoph. Nicolas, Andrew, &c. Orlick.
Francis Maximilian of Billebe.	Martin Somozie.
John of Reck.	John Baptist Trecho.
George Frederic of Standing.	Leo Groppello Medici.
Jacob Brebhold.	Ernest of Suis.
John George of Seebach.	Joseph of Neubaus.
Sebastian Wielz.	Ernest of Linden.
John Gotz.	John of Merode.
John Rodolf of Bredow.	John William Arnold of VVachtendoek.
Reinhard of Walmerode.	George of Gaillard.
John Christopher and John Paul of Ruppen.	John Cerboni.
Ember of Buninghausen.	Degenhard Bertram of Lobe in VVisen.
Maximilian of Goliz.	Jacob Francis Bestacalda.
Of Paar.	Matthias Gallas.
Foppius and Aisema.	Philip and Bernhard of Arezag.
John of Lentersheim.	Francis Porta.
Corpus.	Adrian of Enckefort.
John de Werth.	Ernest, Henry and Gotfrid of of Sharensberg.
	Matthew of Vernier.

FINIS.